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U.S. Acts To Block EC Goods

Reagan to Apply Restrictions if Exports Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President onald Reagan imposed standby strictions Thursday on a variety European exports to the United ates in retaliation for quotas imosed on American sales in Portul and Spain.

The restrictions could take the m of quotas or higher tariffs. he White House said, however, at the measures would be put into fect only when American produc s were hurt by European Comunity quotas.

The quotas were imposed by ain and Portugal as conditions of eir entry into the European Comunity on Jan. 1.

U.S. officials said Mr. Reagan is prepared to forgo punitive acn if the EC agreed to resolve the spute in negotiations held under e General Agreement on Tariffs d Trade.

The U.S. measures would affect ite wine valued at more than $4 gallon, chocolate, candy, apple ice, pear juice and beer.

Ella Krucoff, a spokeswoman for e EC, said the community had ticipated the measures although had not known exactly what oducts would be targeted.

"This is a dispute the United ates has sought to avoid," said e White House spokesman, Larry eakes.

"But we cannot overlook the 's unilateral actions, which arly violate GATT rules and af some of our most sensitive exrts," he said.

"We have been assured by the that their quotas will have no mediate impact on our trade. As g as that remains the case, our otas will be similarly nonrestric." Mr. Speakes said.

However," he said, "should the 's quantitative restrictions begin restrict U.S. exports, the U.S. tas will be adjusted to have a parable effect, or the president y substitute tariff increases for quotas."

Mr. Speakes said U.S. exporters eady had been affected by new inish quotas on corn and sorum. He said the Portuguese quoon grains and oilseed products e so high that they were unlikely ffect U.S. exports. *(AP, UPI)*

Brazil Sanctions Readied

he White House Economic Po Council has ordered the prepaon of retaliatory options against zil by June 25, an administra official told The Washington t. He cited Brazil's refusal to n its markets to American elecic goods.

Reuters-UPI

Reuters-UPI

'Hitler' Photo Album Surfaces in Illinois

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Experts in the United States are scrutinizing a photo album that has surfaced in Union, Illinois, to determine if it once belonged to Hitler, as a former American soldier claims.

Wilbert W. Massman, now 66, (above) says he took the album as a war trophy from Hitler's headquarters in Munich during the Allied sweep through Germany at the end of World War II.

Tests by United Press International, which obtained the album from Mr. Massman, and the opinions of two university scholars tend to support its authenticity, UPI reports.

Among the photos in the album, is one (above right) showing a young soldier with a bushy moustache (far right in photo) believed to be Hitler with his World War I regiment. Another photo (at right) appears to show Hitler (at left in photo, under cross) recuperating from a wound during that war.

The Associated Press

U.S. Doctor Aiding Soviet Predicts More Fatalities

He Requests Inspection of Disaster Site

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — An American doctor here to help treat victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident said Thursday that the death toll, now nine, is certain to rise.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, of the medical center at the University of California at Los Angeles, said at a press conference Thursday that more deaths were "unavoidable" and that casualty figures "may change substantially."

An expert on bone marrow transplants, Dr. Gale arrived here May 2, six days after the explosion at the power plant 80 miles (130 kilometers) north of Kiev. He was joined within days by two American colleagues and a specialist from Israel.

Dr. Gale, who met Thursday with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said he had requested that he and the other foreign specialists be allowed to travel to the reactor site at Chernobyl, but that he had not received a reply.

The physician said at the press conference that 19 bone marrow operations had been performed and that the other patients either do not need the operations or are suffering from irreversible damage to other organs. Seven radiation patients have died, in addition to the two men who were killed during the accident.

"We were predictably not successful in all cases," Dr. Gale said, "but 28 are still alive and, although we know that additional deaths are unavoidable, we hope most will survive."

Dr. Gale appeared at the press conference with Dr. Andrei I. Vorobyov, who is head of the Soviet team handling the Chernobyl patients. All of the 28 now in serious condition are hospitalized in Moscow.

A total of 299 are in hospitals here and in other cities.

Both Dr. Gale and Dr. Vorobyov emphasized that the number of patients from Chernobyl will continue to fluctuate, given the range of exposure seen among people who were near the accident.

In general, irreversible cases are those involving exposure to more than 8 "grays" of radiation, a unit equal to 100 rads, Dr. Gale said. But serious consequences can be found among people with less exposure, depending on what organs were most exposed, the doctors explained.

The unpredictability of the radiation cases is compounded by radioactive gases that apparently

See CHERNOBYL, Page 2

Reuters

Dr. Gale answering questions Thursday in Moscow.

Inside Hospital No. 6: A Life-or-Death Struggle

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For the last two weeks, Moscow Hospital No. 6, a nine-story brown-brick building on the outskirts of the city, has been the center of a desperate effort to treat the most seriously afflicted victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Soviet and American doctors and an Israeli specialist, using equipment and drugs airlifted from around the world, have raced against the killing effects of radiation exposure in an attempt to save the lives of 33 men and two women who spent the first hours after the April 26 accident within yards of the damaged reactor.

U.S. welcomes Mikhail Gorbachev's safety proposal. Page 2.

One of the American physicians, Dr. Robert P. Gale of the medical center at the University of California in Los Angeles, said that as of Wednesday evening seven of the 35 had died of radiation and 28 remained alive.

The scope of the disaster, the worst in the history of nuclear power, presented the doctors with unique problems, the Americans and the Israeli said. The problems included:

- The number of seriously contaminated patients urgently needing bone marrow transplants was greater than the total number of such transplants conducted in Soviet history and 10 times greater than major transplant centers in the West ever faced at one time. The destruction of bone marrow, the ultimate source of the body's blood and immune-defense cells, is one of the most life-threatening consequences of exposure to intense radiation.
- Tissue-typing, essential to determining the level of radiation exposure and finding suitable marrow donors, was impossible in many cases because the radiation had already destroyed blood components, particularly white cells that are essential to accurate typing. They said this forced the use in six cases of a marrow substitute extracted from the livers of aborted fetuses, a procedure known as a fetal liver transplant.
- Some patients, confronted with advanced medical practices for the first time, balked at receiving a transplant. Dr. Gale reported that the sister of one victim refused to provide marrow although she was the only ideal donor.
- Some patients were radioactive from having inhaled or swallowed contaminated particles, requiring special procedures to avoid harm to doctors, nurses and laboratory workers handling the victims, their tissue samples and body secretions and excretions. Two patients died from liver and lung failure produced by radioactive particles deposited in those organs, according to Dr. Gale.
- A number of victims were suffering from severe radiation burns and related skin problems, as well as stomach and intestinal decay produced by radiation exposure.

See MEDICAL, Page 2

U.S. May End Commercial Use of Shuttle

By Michael Isikoff and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration task force is expected to recommend to the president that the space shuttle no longer compete to launch commercial and foreign satellites to make room for the backlog of military payloads, according to administration sources.

The recommendation, which is strongly opposed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and by commercial satellite companies, would effectively end the space agency's efforts to make the shuttle a space transportation system that would "pay for itself" by launching private satellites.

The National Security Council's Senior Interagency Group on Space has tentatively decided to include the recommendation as part of a $5-billion to $7-billion proposal for a new shuttle orbiter and unmanned rockets, known as expendable launch vehicles, for the air force, the sources said.

The full council is expected to discuss the recommendation this week with President Ronald Reagan.

One official said the group may postpone a final decision on financing a new orbiter until an investigation of the accident that destroyed the shuttle Challenger has been concluded by the presidential commission headed by William P. Rogers.

[James C. Fletcher, the new head of NASA, said Thursday that he opposed the proposal to end private space shuttle missions in favor of military satellite launches, Reuters reported from Washington.

["While I am administrator of NASA, that will not happen," Mr. Fletcher told the Senate subcommittee that appropriates funds for the space agency. "Of course, they could always let me go," he added.]

The proposal underscores the fundamental changes contemplated in the U.S. space program because of the Jan. 28 Challenger disaster as well as the more recent accidents involving Titan and Delta rockets.

Since 1981, NASA has sold the shuttle as a "balanced" vehicle that would carry military, scientific and commercial payloads in roughly equal proportions, thus recovering a substantial portion of the huge national investment in the fleet from private satellite companies.

But to attract such private customers as Western Union Corp., GTE Corp. and the Satellite Business Systems unit of MCI Commu-

See SHUTTLE, Page 2

outh Korean Film Director and Wife escribe Kidnapping by the North

y Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

ALTIMORE — A South Korelm director and his actress who both disappeared into h Korea under mysterious cirtances eight years ago, have ged here saying that they had kidnapped on the direct orof the son of President Kim Il of North Korea.

in San Ok, the director, and wife, Choi Un Hui, met with eporters in Baltimore and told ry that they found more bithan any screenplay.

ey said Kim Il Sung's son, Jung Il, who is widely regardthe most important Commu-Party official in North Korea and the likely successor to his r, was a movie buff, with a nal collection of 20,000 films. lder Kim is both head of the nment and the party.

im Jung Il told us later he had ed our kidnapping," Mr. Shin The four-and-a-half hour inw was conducted through an preter, with Mr. Shin occaly using English.

. Shin said the younger Kim them that he wanted to up his country's film industry had ordered North Korean s to kidnap them separately, onths apart, in Hong Kong, ransport them to Pyongyang, he sought their assistance.

is Choi, 54, who was seized said she refused to help and ept under house arrest. Mr. 59, who was kidnapped later, e was told his wife was dead fused to cooperate also.

ce, Mr. Shin said, he tried to , but after his second effort imprisoned for four years in No. 6, outside of Pyongalong with 2,000 other politiisoners. Finally, he said, in 1983, after being reunited Miss Choi for the first time, greed to cooperate in Kim Il's plans while all the time looking for ways to make their escape together.

After that, they were taken to Belgrade in April 1984, with instructions to declare that they had gone to North Korea voluntarily. They complied and repeated this on subsequent occasions. South Korean authorities maintained they had been kidnapped.

The two said they had won Kim Jung Il's confidence after being awarded several movie prizes in East Europe for their productions in North Korea.

Then they were allowed to travel to East Europe together. Two months ago, while on a trip to Budapest to discuss a joint North Koren-Hungarian movie on Genghis Khan, they stopped in Vienna, with permission, to probe the possibilities of exporting North Korean films to the West.

While in the Austrian capital they hatched their plan to stay in the West. With the help of a Japanese journalist whom Mr. Shin had known in the past they shook off a North Korean agent in a taxi chase through the city and sought asylum in the U.S. Embassy.

They also paid Kim Jung Il back for his kidnapping, they said, by tricking him into depositing $2.3 million in the Bank of America branch in Vienna, which is still in Mr. Shin's name.

Mr. Shin said he regarded the money as "an insurance policy," but he has not yet decided what to do about it. In its only comment on their escape to the United States, North Korea has accused them not of seeking freedom but of trying to abscond with funds.

For the last month, they have been debriefed in "safe houses" by Central Intelligence Agency and State Department officials. A State

See KIDNAP, Page 2

Tony Cheng/Reuters

SEOUL PROTEST — Students burned symbols representing the United States on Thursday. President Chun seems to have gained support after violent protests. Page 5.

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House Passes Budget Plan, Cuts Arms

By Cliff Haas
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives approved a $994-billion federal spending plan for fiscal 1987 on Thursday, joining the Senate in cutting President Ronald Reagan's military budget and embracing higher taxes.

The House, in a 245-179 vote strongly based on party lines, agreed to the plan drawn up by Democratic leaders.

The Senate two weeks ago voted to cut Mr. Reagan's military budget, though not as deeply as the House, in adopting its version of the budget blueprint for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

The two chambers will attempt to resolve differences in a House-Senate conference committee. That work is not expected to begin in earnest until early next month.

The budget outline does not require the president's signature since it is used by Congress only as a guide for later spending and tax decisions that become law.

Before Thursday's vote, Mr. Reagan strongly criticized the House package, calling it "a breach of faith with our common duty to protect this nation."

In a letter sent to the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the president complained:

"This radical anti-defense budget would tear down much of what we have built, together, these past five years and return us to that era of the 1970s when the national defense was neglected and our country paid worldwide and dearly for that neglect."

The plan adopted by the House would do the following:

- *It would set Pentagon spend*ing authority at $285 billion, compared with $301 billion in the Sen-

See BUDGET, Page 4

In Haiti, Vendetta Against Voodoo Leads to Violence and Death

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

JEREMIE, Haiti — Thirteen voodoo priests appeared at Mass here on a recent Sunday morning and, before the altar of St. Helen's Church, recanted their belief in African spirits and proclaimed their faith in Christianity.

The occasion was tense. A day earlier, lay workers from the Roman Catholic Church had smashed the priests' voodoo temples. The parish priest had burned the drums, vessels, potions and crosses that served as their cult objects.

Now, by renouncing their "superstitions," the voodoo priests had been told, they could save their lives.

In the three months since the overthrow of the government and the flight of Jean-Claude Duvalier to France, other villagers, many of them from religious groups, have attacked voodoo temples and harassed, threatened and killed their occupants. Mr. Duvalier now lives in a villa near the French Riviera.

According to military, church and local officials, nearly 100 priests and priestesses of Haiti's ancestral religion have been hacked, burned or put to death in other ways by mobs since February.

"The time of voodoo is over," said the Reverend Delouis Louis in Port-au-Prince. "I am a Baptist minister, we are against voodoo. The sorcerers make money by making people sick. I told the one in my neighborhood that if she practices again, we will smash her place."

Frank Etienne, a well-known writer and school director, has formed a committee with other intellectuals to defend voodoo, because, he said, it is "the basis of our culture, our world view, our identity."

"There has been a fanatic crusade," he said. It is, he added, "like the Inquisition, with people dragged off to church or lynched."

Beneath the confrontation lies the older and deeper problem of how to reconcile the two Haitis that uneasily coexist. One is African, with a rich mythology, a pantheon of spirits and distinct moral and social codes that were brought on slave ships from West Africa. The other is Western, first molded as a Catholic French colony, then shifting its model and source of aid to the United States.

A key motive in the attacks on the voodoo priests and priestesses at first appeared to be popular revenge against the Tontons Macoute militia, the powerful political network that served as the pillar of Duvalier family rule and had included many leaders and priests of voodoo communities.

In some villages, victims were described as "sorcerers" and "poison makers" who used their power against people.

But Christian groups that have often preached against voodoo as the "work of Satan" have also seized the moment of political change to strike at the strong, rival faith. They are mainly the revivalist sects — fundamentalist Protestants and charismatic Catholics — that have most in common with voodoo, often practice faith healing, cultivate religious fervor and believe they receive the Holy Spirit.

The violence appears to have been most intense on Haiti's southern peninsula, west of Port-au-Prince. Its main town is Jérémie, an old coffee port. Military officers said that in the highlands and coastal villages south of Jérémie, close to 60 persons had been killed.

"There was a lot of magic here, good and bad," said one officer who asked not to be identified. "Some of the sorcerers reigned as kings, and killed." They had as much authority as the sheriff or the priest, he said.

Since the colonial days, Westerners have feared and tried to suppress voodoo incantations, dances and animal sacrifices, arguing at times that its world of magic and cult of the dead prevent Haiti's development.

Still, voodoo temples abound in today's Haiti. Some are brightly painted, open places, set in a compound of small sanctuaries, while others blend in among the mud huts of a hamlet.

But since the attacks, voodoo priests said, public ceremonies have been few and many temples have taken down their flags and hidden their crosses and bones.

In several recent gatherings, priests and priestesses, who have no clerical hierarchy, have debated how to react. Insiders said that groups from central Haiti, where the slave centers were largest and voodoo remains strongest, wanted to respond in kind and attack hostile clergy or their churches. Others opposed this, for fear of unleashing a full-scale religious war.

In this country of isolated villages, with

See HAITI, Page 2

Israel Reportedly Sends Tanks to South Lebanon To Meet Syrian Advance

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Israel has sent a large number of tanks into a zone under its control in southern Lebanon, apparently to counter a deployment of Syrian forces in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa region, according to Lebanese radio and television reports.

There was no confirmation of the reported tank deployments from Israeli officials.

The Lebanese reports said that as many as 50 Israeli tanks escorted by helicopter gunships had taken up positions in the Arqoub region on the slopes of Mount Hermon.

Voice of the Nation, a Moslem radio station in Beirut, said the tank concentrations were around the villages of Chabaa and Hibariyeh within an area Israel has designated a "security zone."

This is the part of zone closest to Syrian military encampments in southeastern Lebanon. Channel 7, the state-run television station in West Beirut, showed footage of what an announcer said were Israeli helicopters hovering over Arqoub.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel was quoted in press reports reaching Beirut on Wednesday as saying that Syrian forces in eastern Lebanon were "creeping forward" and moving closer to the Israeli lines.

Syria has about 25,000 troops in Lebanon, two-thirds of them in the Bekaa region. The rest are in the north of the country.

When Israel withdrew from most of southern Lebanon in June it warned Syria not to move into the vacated areas.

The Israelis did not pull out altogether, but carved out a "security zone" 6 miles (about 10 kilometers) deep and 50 miles long along the Israeli frontier.

Foreign Minister Farouk al Sharaa of Syria arrived in Saudi Arabia on Wednesday and delivered a message from the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, to King Fahd. The contents of the message were not disclosed, but Damascus radio said the message was related to latest regional developments.

Reuters

Students and teachers protested Thursday against the disappearance of Nabil Matar, a professor at the American University of Beirut. He has been missing for over a week.

■ Caller Threatens Hostages

An anonymous telephone caller claiming to speak for the extremist Shiite Moslem organization Islamic Jihad threatened Thursday to make U.S. and French hostages "pay the price" for Western pressures on Syria, The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

But there were doubts about the authenticity of the threat, which also appeared to be a warning to Syria not to try to exert pressure to have the hostages freed.

The caller said the United States, France and two Arab countries were involved in pressuring Mr. Assad to free the hostages.

The call, to a Western news agency office in West Beirut, followed a report by CBS News that Mr. Assad was trying to free the hostages to reverse the increasing isolation of his government because of charges of terrorist links.

"We harbor respect and admiration for President Hafez Assad," the caller said. But he warned anyone who meddled in "this affair of the American hostages."

"We are aware of pressures brought to bear on President Assad by several countries, among them are two Arab countries," the caller said, apparently referring to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

"The remaining hostages with us," he said, "will be the first to pay the price. The number of these hostages, Americans and Frenchmen, has decreased a lot. A number of them have been liquidated."

■ Rebuff to White House

Major U.S. Jewish organizations rebuffed White House efforts Wednesday to enlist their support for President Ronald Reagan's proposal to sell $354 million worth of advanced missiles to Saudi Arabia, The New York Times reported from Washington.

Their reaction dimmed the chances that Mr. Reagan would be able to get his plan through Congress, which already rejected it once by overwhelming margins.

David M. Gordis, the executive vice president of the American Jewish Committee, said the White House request for help on the Saudi issue was "beyond what we consider realistic."

Another leader of a Jewish organization, who asked not to be identified, said: "Nobody in the community is going to help them. Everybody agrees we would look awful if we went to work for the Saudis."

Iraqi Air Raid on Train Kills at Least 77, Injures 300 Civilians, Iran Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — At least 77 persons have been killed and 300 wounded in an Iraqi air raid on an Iranian passenger train in southwestern Iran, the Iranian government said Thursday.

In a "first response" to Wednesday's raid, Tehran Radio said Iranian artillery shelled a supply road near Basra, Iraq's second-largest city.

The shelling killed 200 Iraqis and destroyed 10 trucks, it said. There was no immediate response from Iraq.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry asked the United Nations to condemn the attack, the Islamic Republic News Agency said. The agency said four Iraqi warplanes attacked the Teheran-bound train.

The Foreign Ministry said the raid on the railway station at Haft Tappeh, 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the southern city of Ahwaz, wrecked four passenger cars of a train standing in the station. Thirty houses of railway workers were also destroyed, the statement added.

Survivors of the raid in southwest Iran, the first on a train in almost six years of war between the two countries, began to arrive Thursday at the Tehran railway station, some of them wounded.

"Four Iraqi planes attacked," an army captain said. "The train was stationary at the station and the front coaches were set ablaze. Many of the casualties were Arabs in the buildings around the station."

Hamid Seddiq-Pour, a spokesman for the railway, said 60 people died on the train and 17 in nearby railway workers' houses at Haft Tappeh. *(Reuters, UPI, AFP)*

■ U.S. Protects Freighter

Pentagon officials said Wednesday that a U.S. Navy ship came to the aid of an American merchant vessel in the Gulf of Oman on Monday night during an encounter between the freighter and an Iranian patrol boat, The New York Times reported from Washington.

The navy destroyer warned the Iranians "to stand clear to insure freedom of navigation of the United States merchant ship," a Pentagon statement said. The Iranians complied, and there was never any threat of hostilities, officials said.

As the Pentagon officials spoke, the Iranian foreign minister issued a statement warning that Iran would not tolerate U.S. intervention in the Gulf.

The official Iranian press agency, monitored in Cyprus, quoted Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati as having said that Iran, which he called the strongest power in the Gulf, "will not allow any foreign country, American or non-American, to intervene in the region."

The navy ship, identified as the destroyer David R. Ray, warned the Iranians to keep their distance from the merchant ship, the President McKinley, because the McKinley's crew was worried the Iranians might attempt to board the ship, officials said. But they said the Iranians did not indicate that they wanted to board or intercept the merchant ship.

The McKinley had been hailed by an Iranian frigate on radio channels as the frigate patrolled in the Gulf of Oman, south of the Strait of Hormuz.

Last year, Iranian naval forces began patrolling in international waters south of the war zone, stopping ships suspected of carrying goods to Iraqi ports at the north end of the Gulf. In January, the Iranians boarded an American merchant ship, the President Taylor.

Navy officials said the incident this week served notice of increased vigilance by U.S. warships in the area.

U.S. Welcomes Proposal By Gorbachev on Safety

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House said Wednesday it was prepared to give "most serious consideration" to Mikhail S. Gorbachev's call for additional international efforts on nuclear power plant safety and prompt reporting of accidents.

The U.S. statement also declared that the administration was ready to begin "a dialogue" between U.S. and Soviet experts on nuclear weapons testing. But it ignored Mr. Gorbachev's announcement that the unilateral Soviet ban on underground nuclear tests would be extended until at least Aug. 6.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, turned aside the Soviet leader's idea of a special summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan on the testing issue.

Mr. Speakes said an invitation to Mr. Gorbachev to come to the United States remained unanswered and "a meeting between the two leaders is possible this year if Mr. Gorbachev desires."

The idea of a special session between the two on testing, Mr. Speakes said, was "difficult to understand when the Soviet Union has up to now been unwilling to authorize a discussion at the expert level."

Mr. Speakes described Mr. Gorbachev as "misinformed" in his criticism of the arms control stand taken at the recent Tokyo summit meeting of the leaders of seven major industrial democracies and called on Moscow to reply to current U.S. proposals.

With regard to Chernobyl, Mr. Speakes said the United States was "comforted" that Mr. Gorbachev said "the worst is behind us." But Mr. Speakes said, "we are distressed" about Mr. Gorbachev's "unfounded charges" that the U.S. government encouraged inaccurate news reports.

The stories Mr. Gorbachev criticized, Mr. Speakes said, were the "inevitable result of the extreme secrecy with which the Soviet authorities dealt with the accident in the days immediately following it."

"Unfounded accusations against others," Mr. Speakes said, "must not be used in an attempt to exonerate national officials from their obligation to inform the public promptly of accidents which may affect their health."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have been jockeying over the nuclear testing issue for more than a year. Mr. Gorbachev wants a halt to underground weapons tests while Mr. Reagan wants to continue tests but have better verification of a 1974 treaty that limits the size of such tests.

The debate began openly last July when Mr. Gorbachev announced he was halting Soviet nuclear tests beginning Aug. 6, the anniversary of the U.S. use of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. That moratorium was to last through 1985, but Mr. Gorbachev extended it twice. Wednesday's statement would mean the Russians will not test for a year.

Mr. Reagan ignored Soviet entreaties to join in the moratorium or seek a test ban and went ahead with the U.S. test schedule.

[Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan responded cooly Thursday to Mr. Gorbachev's proposal to hold summit talks with the United States in Hiroshima, the Kyodo News Agency said. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

["Instead of that, it is necessary first to proceed with the Geneva arms control negotiations," Kyodo quoted Mr. Nakasone as saying.]

■ Russians Offer Draft

The Soviet Union on Thursday presented a draft treaty on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons but it did not contain new proposals, The Associated Press reported from the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva.

Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. negotiator, said the draft proposal "was merely a formal treaty carrying out statements they had previously made to us."

The U.S. government has said the previous Soviet arms control proposals contained unacceptable elements.

The Russians have called for sharp reductions in U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe, but without including in the reduction the mobile SS-20s they have deployed in their Asian regions.

The Reagan administration also objects to Soviet demands for a reduction in the British and French nuclear forces.

It was apparently the first time the Russians have made a major proposal at the 14-month talks without first announcing it in Moscow.

The treaty was proposed during a special session of all three principal negotiators from both superpowers and their aides, a U.S. source in Geneva said.

SHUTTLE: *Pressure for U.S. Military Use May End Commercial Projects*

(Continued from Page 1)

nications Corp., NASA charged the companies about $30 million a flight, less than half the true cost of taking the payloads into orbit, some officials have contended.

The Department of Transportation has said that NASA has prevented the development of a viable private rocket industry as no company could compete for business with the shuttle's large subsidies.

However, administration officials said the new policy was being driven by a more immediate need: the expanding backlog of military satellites, includes those needed for Strategic Defense Initiative experiments, that are to take priority once shuttle flights resume next summer.

An administration official said the ultimate "national security" backlog might amount to 75 satellites by the mid-1990s.

"Most of the commercial companies that really want to fly on the shuttle aren't going to get the opportunity anyway," said an administration official. "The backlog is just too big."

In the meantime, the proposal has spread alarm throughout the commercial satellite industry whose executives say that, as so U.S. company is launching satellites, they will have to turn to the Ariane rocket of the European space consortium or to the space programs of other governments, including Japan and China.

China already has agreed to launch at least two U.S. communications satellites.

NASA officials say there are 31 satellites that are booked on the shuttle through 1992, representing about $1 billion in business.

These companies have already made about $200 million of preliminary payments to the space agency, which will have to be returned if NASA cannot launch their satellites, according to Chester Lee, NASA's director of commercial services.

■ Commission Proposals

Administration officials say the Rogers commission is to urge Mr. Reagan to order changes in launching procedures to ensure that warnings about severe dangers are brought to the attention of top space agency officials, The New York Times reported from Washington.

This proposal is to be among the main recommendations in the presidential commission's final report, due June 6, the officials said Wednesday.

■ Cost of Resuming Flights

NASA officials said Thursday it would cost at least $626 million this year to return space shuttles to space, but they said engineering changes were not likely to include a way for crews to escape emergencies like the one that blew up the Challenger, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

MEDICAL: *Foreign Specialists Join Struggle Inside Moscow Hospital*

(Continued from Page 1)

complicating treatment, Dr. Gale said. He reported that spontaneous bleeding was also a problem because of the destruction of platelets, the blood's clotting agents.

■ Without any preparation, Soviet doctors and medical practices were thrown together with Western physicians and traditions, producing not only an unlikely allisnce but also one complicated by problems of communication, incompatibility of measuring standards and unfamiliarity with medications and clinical procedures.

Western reporters were barred from talking with patients or visiting the hospital.

Dr. Gale, a specialist on bone marrow transplants, said that as of Wednesday 13 bone marrow transplants and six fetal liver transplants had been performed. He said that not all these patients remained alive but he declined to say how many had died.

"This is the first event of this kind," he said. "It's unprecedented to have this many transplants going on simultaneously. There's no place in the world that could handle something like this alone."

Dr. Gale said plans for dealing with the medical consequences of a similar disaster in the United States were minimal. "I am unaware of any planning by the government or the medical community in the United States to handle victims of radiation exposure on this scale," he said.

Dr. Gale arrived in Moscow on May 2 at the invitation of the Soviet government. His services had been offered by Armand Hammer, an American industrialist with close ties with Moscow.

Dr. Gale was joined several days later by Dr. Richard Champlin, a colleagne at the UCLA Medical Center, and Dr. Paul I. Terasaki, a professor of surgery at the UCLA Medical School who is a specialist on tissue typing.

Also joining the group was Dr. Yair Reisner, a biophysicist from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, who developed techniques for preventing graft-versus-host disease, a tissue-rejection problem that often develops when marrow is transplanted from an imperfectly matched donor.

The Soviet authorities, disregarding the absence of diplomatic relations with Israel and waiving normally stringent customs and immigration procedures, gave Dr. Reisner a visa when he landed at the Moscow airport.

Dr. Gale said the physicians were confronted with battlefield conditions at Hospital No. 6, the Soviet Union's leading center for the treatment of leukemia and other deadly blood disorders and immunologic breakdowns.

He said 204 victims of the Chernobyl disaster had been evacuated to the hospital, all suffering from radiation-related problems.

The 35 most seriously afflicted, according to Dr. Gale, included reactor technicians and security guards on duty when explosions ripped through the power station at 1:32 a.m. on April 26, igniting fires, crippling the No. 4 reactor and spewing radioactive material into the atmosphere.

Dr. Champlin and Dr. Gale said the severest cases had absorbed the full blast of radiation and radioactive particles released by the damaged reactor.

Dr. Champlin said the hospital, accustomed to performing one bone marrow transplant every few weeks — there had been a total of 20 such operations in the Soviet Union before the Chernobyl accident — was suddenly faced with the necessity of doing as many as 35 in one or two weeks.

The major problem faced by the doctors was the rapid deterioration of blood resulting from the destruction of their bone marrow.

Without white cells to use in tissue-typing, selection of suitable donors would be almost impossible, Dr. Gale said. The condition of the patients also made it difficult to determine the level and kind of radiation exposure they had absorbed, and therefore what their chances of survival were with or without a marrow transplant.

The process of determining which patients should receive transplants was complicated by the fact that a marrow transplant can itself often lead to death because of rejection, infections and other problems.

"We didn't want to give a transplant to someone who might recover on their own without one," Dr. Champlin said.

Radiation has a devastating effect on bone marrow, according to the doctors, since it tends to hit hardest those tissues that divide and replicate most rapidly. Bone marrow cells produce billions of blood cells each day.

A marrow transplant itself is a relatively simple procedure, according to specialists. Marrow is taken from the donor by syringe, usually from the crests of the pelvis bones. After the marrow cells have been separated from the blood and other unneeded substances, the transplant is done by infusion into the recipient's veins.

Success, however, depends on an almost perfect match of tissue type between donor and recipient. Identical twins or siblings are the best donors. In addition, for at least several weeks after the operation and until the new marrow takes hold and starts producing healthy blood cells, there is a great danger of life-threatening infection from even the most minor germs.

CHERNOBYL: *Higher Toll Seen*

(Continued from Page 1)

were released at the height of the accident, the doctors said.

Dr. Gale complimented his Soviet colleagues for their early efforts during the crisis, saying that they were "extremely well prepared and made as good an estimate as possible under the circumstances."

Dr. Vorobyov said that a majority of the people in serious condition had been on duty at the power plant on April 26 when the explosion occurred at 1:23 A.M. More than 50 fire crews responded to the accident, according to the Soviet media.

Dr. Vorobyov said it would be "unrealistic" to find any cases of acute radiation poisoning anywhere outside the 18-mile zone that has been sealed off around the Chernobyl reactor.

Dr. Gale noted that people further removed are "extremely unlikely" to suffer severe radiation damage, but, he said, "they may suffer long-term consequences."

Dr. Vorobyov said there were no health risks in Kiev, but Dr. Gale refrained from categorizing the hazards, noting that he has not been to the region to take measurements himself.

■ Journalists Visit Plant

Tass said that a group of Soviet correspondents had visited the Chernobyl plant on Thursday, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The correspondents were told that radiation levels at the plant, which Mr. Gorbachev said on Wednesday were still dangerous, had dropped considerably in the previous three days.

Tass said the correspondents were taken to a medical center where they changed clothes and were checked for radiation. They were then taken around the plant in armored personnel carriers, "which reduce the danger of radioactive exposure and make travel quicker."

Abou 50 persons were said to be on duty at the three undamaged reactors of the plant. Trucks carrying concrete reportedly arrived every few minutes at the damaged No. 4 reactor. Soviet officials have said concrete will be used to encase the reactor.

WORLD BRIEFS

Yugoslavia Names New President

BELGRADE (AP) — Sinan Hasani was formally named president of Yugoslavia's highest ruling body in a special session Thursday, the official press agency Tanjug reported.

Mr. Hasani, 64, succeeds Radovan Vlajkovic as head of the nine-member collective state presidency. Mr. Vlajkovic's term was to expire at midnight Thursday. Branko Mikulic, 57, will take over as prime minister and government chief from Milka Planinc.

The president's term is for one year under the rotation system designed by Tito in an attempt to end power struggles in this ethnically varied Balkan country. Mr. Hasani, an ethnic Albanian from Kosovo province, is the eighth head of state since Tito died in 1980.

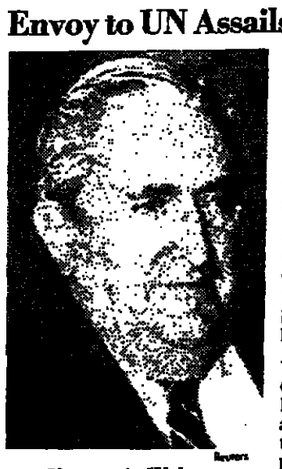
Coalition Cabinet Is Named in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) — Prime Minister Sadek el-Mahdi of Sudan retained the defense portfolio for himself Thursday in naming a 20-member cabinet. He conceded the Foreign Ministry to his coalition partners.

Mr. Mahdi told the legislature he gave his own moderate Umma Party a total of nine posts, including his own job as defense minister, which will include dealing with the country's civil war.

Sharif Hindi, general-secretary of the Moslem Democratic Unionist Party, was named foreign minister and deputy prime minister.

Envoy to UN Assails Anti-U.S. Votes



Reuters

Vernon A. Walters

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chief U.S. representative at the United Nations said Thursday that Congress, when voting on foreign aid requests, should consider that most of the world voted most of the time against the United States in the 1985 General Assembly session.

Vernon A. Walters, presenting the annual report to Congress of UN voting trends, said a number of countries have presumed it is safe to denounce the United States in public as long as they apologize in private.

"I refuse to accept that," Mr. Walters said. Mexico, Egypt, India, China, Mozambique, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Argentina, Algeria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia were among nations cited as voting more than 80 percent of the time against U.S. interests.

Pentagon Bars Contract for Fiat Unit

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger ordered the Pentagon on Thursday to withhold indefinitely a $7.2 million U.S. military contract to an American subsidiary of Fiat SpA of Italy because Fiat is partly owned by Libya.

Mr. Weinberger blocked the award for 179 tractors for the U.S. Marine Corps to Fiat-Allis of North America Inc. on grounds of national security, a Pentagon spokesman said.

The United States has been involved in two military battles with Libya since late March and has accused the Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi of supporting terrorism. Libya holds a 15-percent stake in Fiat, a maker of motor vehicles.

U.S. Gives Thais Plan for Stockpile

BANGKOK (AP) — The U.S. Embassy has presented the Thai government with a draft proposal for the establishment of a weapons stockpile in Thailand, an embassy spokesman said Thursday. He declined to reveal details.

Negotiations on the stockpile are expected to begin soon after the Thais study the U.S. proposal, the spokesman said. The stockpile is designed to allow the Thais to obtain weapons quickly in the event of a serious military threat, presumably from Vietnamese forces occupying Cambodia. The U.S stockpile would be guarded and maintained by the Thais, the spokesman said.

Navy Spy Made Threat, Daughter Says

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — The daughter of John A. Walker Jr., a retired U.S. Navy warrant officer who has confessed to spying for the Soviet Union, testified Thursday that her father threatened to have her husband killed because he knew Mr. Walker was dealing in military secrets.

She testified in the trial of Jerry A. Whitworth, a former navy radio operator accused of joining Mr. Walker in the sale of classified navy decoding material to the Soviet Union in 1974. Referring to her father, Laura Walker Snyder said: "He asked me if I cared if my husband didn't exist. It was clear to me he was asking how I would feel if he was dead by unnatural causes."

In her second day of testimony, Mrs. Snyder said she told her husband, Phillip Snyder, in 1979 about her father's effort to recruit her to steal classified information from the army. She said her husband called Mr. Walker a traitor and "wanted to punch my dad in the face."

For the Record

Delegates from the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization resumed talks Thursday in Vienna on troop cuts in central Europe, but each side accused the other of blocking progress. *(AP)*

Eight tons of radioactive carbon dioxide gas leaked from a British nuclear power station last autumn, but the incident presented no danger to the public, an inquiry team said Wednesday. *(UPI)*

The Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board lifted its ban on the sale of French wines Thursday. It was imposed after France refused to let U.S. bombers fly over French territory on their way to bomb Libya a month ago. Joe M. Rodgers, the U.S. ambassador to France, had appealed for an end to the ban. *(AP)*

HAITI: *Voodoo and Violence*

(Continued from Page 1)

little concern for facts and numbers and a tradition of secrecy, it is hard to ascertain the scope of the persecution campaign. Haitians distinguish between the voodoo priest — the guide and the healer of body and spirit — and the sorcerer who casts spells. But the line is often difficult to draw.

Asked how many people had been killed since the Duvalier government fell, Colonel William Regala, a member of the Council of Government, said, "Frankly, I do not know."

Colonel Regala, who is in charge of the army and the police, said the attacks on voodoo were "religious problems" in which the army and the council could not take sides.

A complicating factor, another official said, was that most attacks and killings had been done collectively. On Haiti's northern plains, in the towns of Pignon and St. Raphael, officials said at least 24 men and women were killed by mobs in March.

Frazil Gentil, a 76-year-old voodoo priest who has a large following in the southern highlands, recalled that his father and grandfather had been killed with burning oil in the last anti-voodoo campaign in 1942.

"At that time, we had to practice secretly in the woods," he said. "But voodoo went on and it will. This is the Haitian religion. No one can change that. We came from Africa with it."

KIDNAP: *Koreans Escape to U.S.*

(Continued from Page 1)

Department official said they had convinced American authorities that their story was credible and would probably be given permission to live in the United States.

Throughout the interview, the first they have given to any reporters since seeking asylum March 13, they both expressed concern for their safety. They said they had been told by North Korean authorities that if they ever escaped, they would be assassinated. American security guards stood outside the room in the hotel.

"I do believe there is a possibility that they will try to kill us," Mr. Shin said.

They have been regarded as "a find" by American intelligence because of the intimate details they have been able to provide about the inner ruling circle of North Korea, which next to Albania is the Communist country of which least is known. In particular, they were able to tell officials about Kim Jung Il, who is 45 and who has been variously described as close to death or in complete charge.

They described him as a very intelligent, ruthless official, who made every decision, even the most seemingly insignificant.

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'Contra' Leader Plans To End Fight and Seek Asylum, Spokesman Says

United Press International

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Edén Pastora Gomez, a leader of Nicaraguan rebels, will turn over his weapons to Costa Rican authorities Friday, along with as many as 450 of his fighters, and ask for asylum, according to a rebel spokesman.

Mr. Pastora's reported withdrawal Wednesday from the Nicaraguan fighting came the same day that the three leaders of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the main rebel group, began meeting in Miami in efforts to regroup in the war against the Sandinist government.

The three, Arturo José Cruz, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, got an unexpected show of support from the Reagan administration when Philip C. Habib, the special envoy to Central America, made a surprise visit to their unity talks.

In Costa Rica, President Oscar Arias Sánchez said he "would consider" granting asylum to Mr. Pastora.

"If Pastora decides to abandon all military activity, we could consider the request for asylum," Mr. Arias said. "I must say that while he continues to be what he has been up to now — a commander in the anti-Sandinista fight — Costa Rica will not let him use its territory."

Mr. Pastora is a disaffected Sandinist who led his fighters of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance in attacks across Nicaragua's southern border with Costa Rica.

Mr. Pastora's decision to give up the fight came days after he was excluded from a major rebel alliance encouraged by the United States. His top commanders abandoned him for the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

The pact, announced Saturday, joined the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force in Honduras, an alliance that Mr. Pastora had consistently opposed despite pressure from the CIA, which has provided advisers to the rebels. The agreement replaced Mr. Pastora with another commander.

A spokesman for the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance said Mr. Pastora and up to 450 members would meet with reporters Friday in the border region of Los Chiles before surrendering their arms to Costa Rican authorities.

"We are not going to continue using Nicaraguan blood to endorse the war games of the United States," the spokesman said.

The Nicaraguan "contras," as the rebels are known, arose after General Anastasio Somoza was deposed as president in 1979. Many of their military leaders are former members of Mr. Somoza's National Guard. An estimated 10,000 contras operate out of bases in southern Honduras.

U.S. aid to the rebels began in 1982, after the Reagan administration suspended aid to Managua.

On Wednesday, the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London reported in its annual survey that the chances of a rebel victory were slight, even though the Nicaraguan government's problems increased considerably last year and despite U.S. assistance.

Andrew Saldity/The Associated Press

A Nicaraguan girl plays with bullet casings she found after a skirmish near La Sorpresa.

Mexico Reacts to U.S. Criticism With a Warning

By William Stockton
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexican officials, expressing anger and some mystification over highly critical testimony by Reagan administration officials before a Senate subcommittee, say that Mexico and the United States are in danger of entering a new era of highly strained relations.

"Since Monday, suddenly the relations between Mexico and the United States are in a very delicate period," a Mexican official said Wednesday. "If this unexpected climate of confrontation between us continues, it could seriously harm our relations."

Another Mexican official said the Reagan administration's reply to a strong note of protest delivered by Mexico's ambassador to the State Department in Washington on Wednesday would most likely determine the course of relations.

"It is a note nicely worded in the language of diplomats," the official said. "It isn't nasty. But it demands to know if what was said in the hearings by the Reagan administration officials represents the feelings of the United States government toward Mexico."

The official said that a response supporting what was said by American officials in the hearings Tuesday before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee would seriously strain relations.

At the hearings, U.S. officials strongly criticized the Mexican government's handling of drug trafficking, illegal immigration, government corruption and Mexico's foreign loan debt.

Predicting a surge of anti-U.S. public opinion in the aftermath of a negative reply to the note, the official said demands would certainly grow among Mexicans, including leftist parties, labor unions and other groups, that Mexico's ambassador to the United States be recalled — a possibility the official pointedly did not rule out.

Press reaction in Mexico toward the United States and toward Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina and the subcommittee chairman, was angry and accusatory.

Editorials denounced what they described as U.S. interventionism in Mexico's internal affairs.

A spokesman for President Miguel de la Madrid denied a suggestion during the testimony Tuesday that relatives of the president were involved in drug trafficking.

"It's not true; we categorically deny it," he said.

Mexican officials expressed puzzlement over the vehemence of some of the testimony, given recent actions by the Reagan administration.

They cited the meeting last month in Cancún between Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and the Mexican attorney general, Sergio Garcia Ramírez.

The two-day meeting dealt with a variety of law enforcement issues.

Cape Cod Wrestles With Growth

Towns Try to Limit Development, Preserve Way of Life

By Laura A. Kiernan
Washington Post Service

CAPE COD, Massachusetts — "For Sale" signs and skeletal frames of new houses are as much a part of the scenery here as pounding surf and salt marshes.

This long, curled peninsula is in the clutches of an unruly building boom in sleepy towns that have part-time governments, loose zoning laws and no long-range plans for preserving their way of life.

"We've lost a lot of what people come here for: a rural-character town, a different way of life," said Jean Thomas, a selectman in the town of Mashpee. "What we're developing into is a suburb of Boston."

Mashpee's year-round population has increased 40 percent since 1980 and its available housing by 52 percent.

The peninsula's permanent population of 167,000 is growing faster than any other region in New England — more than 50 percent between 1970 and 1980 — according to the Cape Cod Planning and Economic Development Commission. The commission says that more detached, single-family homes were built here in 1985 than anywhere else in Massachusetts.

Investors, retirees, successful young people and Boston commuters have been lured here not just by the sea but by falling interest rates and some of the state's lowest property-tax bills.

"'If it's for sale, let me buy some.' That's the reaction we seem to be getting," said Armando Carbonell, the commission's director.

F. Thomas Fudula, Mashpee's planner, said he recently was offered $60,000 for an acre of land (two-fifths of a hectare) in Mashpee that he bought in August for $23,000.

Building booms hit the cape in the late 1960s and the early 1970s but were interrupted by economic downturns, according to a state senator, Paul Doane, whose ancestors arrived on the cape in 1634.

Five years of sustained growth, Mr. Doane said, "at a pace that is unrivaled" finally made the peninsula's 15 towns examine "what we're doing to our land and particularly to our groundwater."

More than 15,000 public and private wells have been sunk into a single aquifer, the cape's sole source of water. Groundwater is particularly vulnerable to contamination because pollutants flow freely through the sandy soil.

The health officer for Barnstable County, Stetson Hall, said that well-water samples in Mashpee and nearby Falmouth showed contaminants, possibly from a nearby air force base, the town landfill or septic tanks. Mr. Hall said that 200 residents in two Mashpee neighborhoods have been advised not to drink the water.

He said 30 cape shellfishing sites are closed because of high bacteria counts. Even golf-course greens are sampled to determine if their fertilizing chemicals are polluting the water supply.

Consultants in Hyannis are studying public wells downhill from a sewage plant. In Falmouth, the town dump and the sewage treatment plant were built upstream from a main water source. But, Mr. Hall said, the cape's overall water quality remains good.

"I haven't given much thought to it other than buying some bottled water," said Henry Hooten, 47, a high school teacher from suburban Boston who paid $95,000 for a town house in Mashpee in January. Asked why he bought the house, Mr. Hooten said that it was an investment and pointed to a sign saying the properties were selling for $129,900.

Michael Frucci, executive director of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, said that one of the "terrifying" aspects of skyrocketing real estate prices was that young people now have "damn little chance to buy a new home."

Rental units on the cape decreased by 35 percent in 1984, according to the planning commission, and the state's Commission Against Discrimination plans hearings to determine if some of the cape's realtors are discriminating against low-income renters.

The cape's $1-billion tourist industry, dependent on workers to staff restaurants, motels and gift shops, is considering providing housing for workers priced out of the market, Mr. Frucci said.

Meanwhile, much of the cape's west end has become a bedroom community for Boston. About 10,000 cape residents commute up to four hours to and from Boston every day. There is talk of commuter railroad service, and some towns are looking distinctly suburban.

Some cape towns have adopted zoning laws that require an acre of land for each housing unit. But a state law exempts land from zoning changes for eight years if preliminary development plans are on file with local officials. In Mashpee, Mr. Fudala said plans were on file for 80 percent of the town's land, many of them submitted days before the one-acre rule was adopted.

Towns are buying land to preserve as open space. With $2 million from the state, Mashpee paid $4 million for 250 acres of woodland and salt marsh that would have become a golf course and housing lots.

The state legislature is considering a bill that would allow cape towns to tax as much as 2 percent on the price of land, with the money going into a local "land bank."

"It is a precious piece of property," Selectman Thomas said of the cape. "If we don't respect our resources, we will be the losers because, without man, everything would be functioning beautifully."

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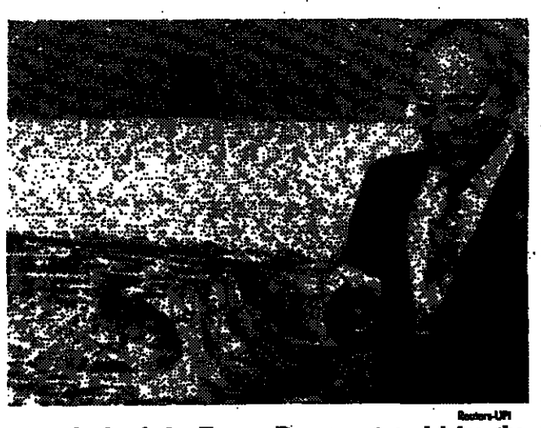

Reuters-UPI

Tom Clark of the Energy Department explaining the venting of small amounts of radiation into the atmosphere.

Radiation High at Site After U.S. Test Mishap

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than a month after a mishap during an underground nuclear test in Nevada, radiation in a tunnel containing test equipment is still so high that the tunnel cannot be re-entered for "several weeks," according to a Department of Energy spokesman.

Monitors in the tunnel are registering "about 25 rads per hour," the spokesman said. Under current standards involving measurements of radiation exposure, an accumulation of 450 rads would kill half of those persons exposed to them, while five rads is considered a safe level over a year.

The radiation is being contained in the tunnel because of a cement door as much as 10 feet (three meters) thick. But Energy Department officials reported Tuesday that two of about 60 employees working in protective clothing to clear the area outside the test tunnel have shown higher than normal radiation levels.

One worker was found last Friday to have absorbed 200 millirems of radioactive iodine-131 in his thyroid. Occupational safety guidelines permit 5,000 millirems in any three-month period.

After three weeks of ventilating the tunnel, department officials said minute traces of radioactive xenon gas, too low to have health effects, were entering the air.

This was the third time in 10 years that such an accident has occurred, a Defense Nuclear Agency official said Tuesday.

The April 10 test, nicknamed Mighty Oak, was designed to determine radiation effects of a nuclear explosion on different types of U.S. weapons, including the warhead for the MX missile, the warhead and other equipment associated with the new Trident-2 submarine-launched missile.

In Mighty Oak, one or both steel doors meant to hold back radioactive debris in the test chamber did not close. Instead, tons of irradiated material "probably" contaminated and perhaps destroyed some of the targets and an estimated $15 million of test equipment.

■ Radiation Recorded

The Energy Department said Wednesday that radiation that had been deliberately released had been recorded 50 miles (80 kilometers) from the research facility, United Press International reported from Las Vegas.

Tom Clark, manager of the department's Nevada operations office, said ventilation of the Mighty Oak tunnel began April 15 and small amounts of xenon were recorded outside the Nevada test site through the end of April.

"We're inclined to believe the doors" inside the tunnel "worked properly, but we don't have a clear idea what went wrong," he said.

U.S. Court Rejects Damage Claim for Faulty Forecasting

New York Times Service

BOSTON — A federal appeals court has ruled that the National Weather Service was not liable in the deaths of three lobstermen who drowned in a storm after a prediction of fair weather.

In a unanimous decision Tuesday, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals set aside a $1.25-million award to the families of the three men. The panel said the government was protected from such liability because weather forecasting was a discretionary or policy-related function.

The ruling by the appellate court overturned a ruling last August by Federal District Judge Joseph L. Tauro, who said the government was liable in the three deaths because of its failure to repair a buoy used in forecasts of weather conditions on Georges Bank, a fishing ground off Cape Cod.

Robert L. Willmore, a deputy assistant attorney general, said that the Justice Department was gratified by the latest ruling. Upholding the original decision would have resulted in a rash of lawsuits for faulty predictions, he said.

The discretionary-function exception was written into federal law as a limitation on the government's liability for negligent actions that cause injuries. Mr. Willmore said the exception involved policy decisions.

"When you talk about whether an agency has enough resources or enough personnel, that boils down to: did Congress appropriate enough money to that agency for doing what the plaintiff thinks the agency ought to do," he said. "That's a policy decision."

Costa Rica Says Marcos Attempted To Buy Asylum

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Representatives of Ferdinand E. Marcos have offered $500 million to Costa Rica in exchange for granting political asylum to the former Philippine leader, according to President Oscar Arias Sánchez.

"My response, without thinking about it, was a categorical 'no,'" Mr. Arias Sánchez said Wednesday night.

Mr. Arias Sánchez, who took office last week, did not identify the people who approached him with the offer, but he said they were Mr. Marcos's representatives.

He said they told him Mr. Marcos was willing to deposit $500 million in Costa Rica's central bank if that would guarantee asylum for Mr. Marcos and his family.

Mr. Marcos has been living in Hawaii since he fled the Philippines on Feb. 25.

The Costa Rican minister of the presidency, Rodrigo Arias, said the government had received Mr. Marcos's asylum request during the final days of the government of President Luis Alberto Monge.

Mr. Monge did not want to handle the matter because he was leaving office, Mr. Arias said. The new president rejected the request for reasons of "national suitability," he said.

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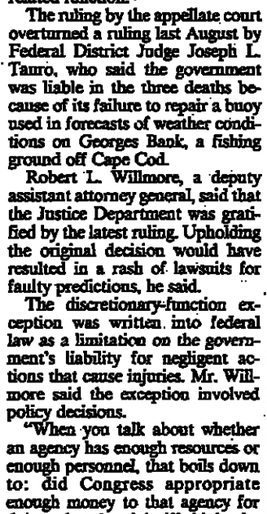
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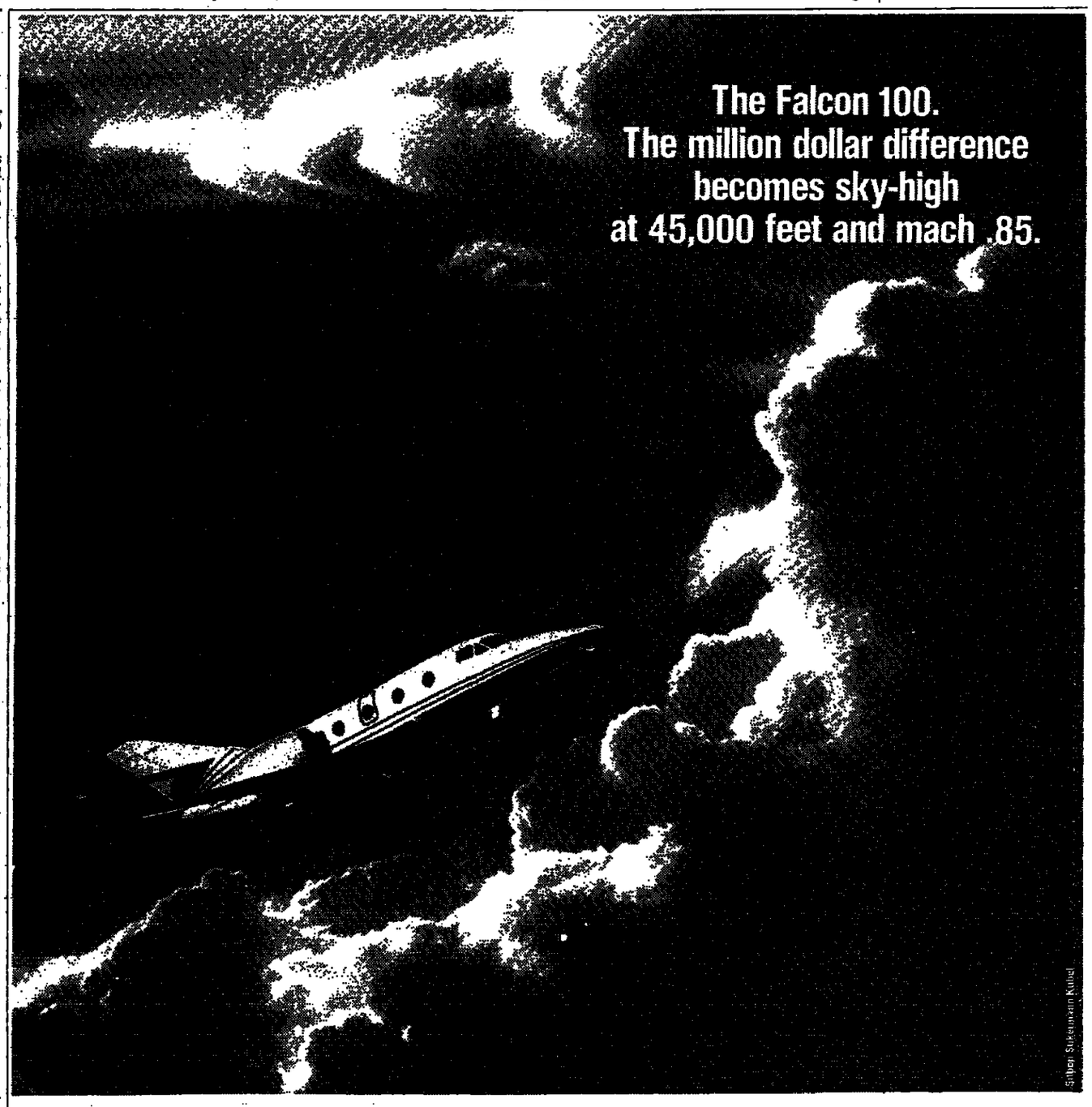

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Honk If You Hear The Enemy Coming

DARMSTADT, West Germany — As of Sept. 1, some U.S. Army sentries stationed here will honk, hiss and flap their wings.

The 32d Army Air Defense Command, based in Darmstadt, near Frankfurt, is buying 900 geese for $25,000 to help guard 30 U.S. air defense and communications sites in West Germany, according to Stars and Stripes, the unofficial newspaper of the U.S. armed forces. The geese will be used to alert roving human guards.

A command spokesman said the geese live for 25 to 30 years and cost $28 apiece. A guard dog, with training and handler, costs $50,000 a year.

"They work, they really work," a sergeant said. "A goose has incredible hearing and will even start making noises while asleep if his subconscious hearing detects danger."

Belgian Ex-Official Awaits Trial Verdict

BRUSSELS — The trial of Paul Vanden Boeynants, a former Belgian prime minister, on tax fraud charges has ended after four months. The verdict is due June 25.

The prosecution cited a long list of names of deceased or nonexistent persons and firms that Mr. Vanden Boeynants allegedly used to evade taxes on 170 million francs ($3.8 million). One fake person was alleged to be a Turk named Beynelmilel na Kliyat, which turned out to mean "international transports" in Turkish.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants, 66, prime minister from 1966-68 and 1977-79, testified that he had "perhaps been careless or naive," but that he was "not a cheater."

Irish Referendum Likely On Divorce

DUBLIN — The Dail, the Irish parliament, is expected to approve a national referendum for June or July on divorce, currently banned under the constitution. Ireland and Malta are the only European countries that forbid divorce.

The government has drafted a constitutional amendment under which divorce would be granted when a couple has been separated for at least five years, there is no hope of reconciliation and provisions have been made for dependents.

The Roman Catholic Church is against divorce, but polls show that almost 60 percent of Ireland's predominantly Catholic population disagrees. Up to 70,000 couples are estimated to be living apart, creating a myriad of legal and financial problems over children, property and the status of new relationships.

Around Europe

PARIS — Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the rightist National Front party, made a freudian slip this week at a Paris ceremony commemorating Joan of Arc, France's national heroine. "Joan," he said, turning to her statue, "you, at the head of an army, embodied the popular resistance against foreign occupation, and your watchword 'drive the French out of France,' is one of the phrases which remains — Excuse me! — 'drive the English out of France' — which remains engraved in our history books." One of Mr. Le Pen's announced aims is to rid France of foreign workers.

LONDON — For the past 106 years, dog licenses in Britain have cost 37 pence (56 cents) a year. They will soon cost nothing for the country's six million dog owners. A proposal to increase the fee to about £10 ($15) was rejected. And since the treasury has been spending £3.5 million to collect the £700,000 brought in annually, the government decided to drop the license fee.

TORQUAY, England — The seaside Grand Hotel here, which says it has had 200 cancellations by Americans since the U.S. bombing raid on Libya on April 15, is giving awards for heroism to Americans who visit Britain despite the scare over terrorism. U.S. guests receive signed scrolls attesting to their courage. The hotel also serves them free Purple Heart cocktails, made of vodka, blue curaçao, grenadine and grapefruit juice.

— Compiled by SYTSKE LOOIJEN

The Associated Press

Guard-duty geese helped patrol the fence around a U.S. base at Mainz, West Germany. The U.S. military hopes to have 900 of the web-footed sentries on duty by Sept. 1.

In Pursuit of Palme's Assassin

Police Commissioner Risks His Reputation on Case

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — By Wednesday, the 74th day of the investigation into the murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme, police investigators had fed 23,272 documents into the computer they are using to collate a constantly expanding mass of information.

The material included statements by informants and witnesses, summaries of leads and tips, reports on the activities of individuals who might be suspects or known to suspects, anything at all of potential value.

Mr. Palme was gunned down in central Stockholm on Feb. 28 while on his way home from the movies with his wife.

The murder investigation is the largest that Scandinavia has seen. It is being conducted by Hans Holmer, Stockholm's police commissioner.

Despite the volume of information, Mr. Holmer still could not say whether the killer had acted on his own or with accomplices, whether he was Swedish or foreign, whether he was crazed, hired or operating from motives of revenge.

What he could say in his first interview with a foreign journalist since the shooting was that more than 10 weeks of systematic police work had put him in a position to start closing off some paths of investigation as probable dead ends.

He said he believed that meant he must be getting closer to the heart of the matter, even if he was still searching.

The investigation has become Mr. Holmer's whole life. His other duties have been delegated to subordinates.

Instead of keeping a safe bureaucratic distance, as a Swedish commissioner would normally do on even the biggest of cases, he has taken up permanent residence in a special situation room at police headquarters in Stockholm.

"Palme Room," says the sign outside. Inside, the walls are covered with photographs of the area in which the prime minister was shot. The photos were taken from helicopters, from street level, or with witnesses showing where they were standing when Mr. Palme fell.

A computer operator sits at his terminal in the corner. Following the example set by Mr. Holmer, who says he has gotten used to sleeping only four or five hours a night, the computer operator has not had a day off in all the 74 days.

After 23 news conferences in 74 days, Mr. Holmer is almost certainly better known to the Swedish public than Mr. Palme's successor, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson.

"I'm determined," Mr. Holmer said, "to stay here till we have caught him."

His complete identification with the investigation has made him a hero to many Swedes, who see him as a man striving to restore the ruptured sense of their country as a safe haven in a chaotic world.

But it also makes him a potential scapegoat. This week Justice Minister Sten Wickbom said the government would begin an investigation of the assassination and of the police investigation headed by Mr. Holmer.

Under the Swedish system, Mr. Holmer has had considerable freedom to run the investigation his own way without answering to the government on a daily basis. He has said that an investigation of the investigators will only waste his valuable time.

The newspapers have enhanced Mr. Holmer's already considerable standing, making an investigation that involved 300 officers full-time at its peak appear as a battle of wits between Sweden's best-known civil servant and the unknown assailant.

Now there are about 200 investigators, with plans to reduce the force to 75.

An embarrassment for Mr. Holmer was the decision by the attorney general to release Ake Lennart Viktor Gunnarsson, the one person he had taken into custody in the killing.

Mr. Gunnarsson was a teacher with links to a variety of ultra-right organizations and a history of bitter opposition to Mr. Palme.

A key witness could not identify Mr. Gunnarsson, and police have been able to show no more than that he was within several blocks of the killing shortly after it occurred and that he behaved erratically.

Mr. Gunnarsson's release was announced March 19. He was being questioned again this week and shown in police lineups.

Although Mr. Gunnarsson has a precise memory for things that happened several years ago, he still says that he can not recall details of his movements on the night of the slaying.

Mr. Gunnarsson is not the focus of the investigation, the commissioner said. Rather he is one of about 90 potential suspects who are still being investigated, according to a police source.

Late last month, police released a computer-enhanced photograph of a man wanted as a suspect in the killing. Mr. Holmer said the man was not the killer but had twice been seen following Mr. Palme.

In the first days of the investigation, police focused on the possibility that foreign groups were involved. Croatians, Kurds and the Japanese Red Army guerrilla group had been linked to previous incidents of terrorism in Sweden.

In the absence of the usual assertions, threats or new demands from such groups, it was normal now, he said, to imagine that Mr. Palme's assassin was a very professional international killer or a maniac.

Until the motive for the crime is found, it will remain unclear whether the killer was only after Mr. Palme or whether Swedish leaders might still be targets of an ongoing conspiracy.

BUDGET: *House Rebuffs Reagan*

(Continued from Page 1)

ate's budget plan and $320 billion requested by Mr. Reagan.

- It would add $7.3 billion in unspecified higher taxes to the $5.9 billion in minor tax increases that Mr. Reagan has recommended. The Senate package assumes the same level of revenues but applies the increase to help finance Pentagon spending. The House would set aside $4.7 billion of the increase for reducing the deficit.
- It would leave a budget deficit of $137 billion for fiscal 1987, $7 billion below the $144-billion target required by a new deficit-reduction law. The Senate plan projects a $144-billion deficit.
- The measure would restrain spending on most domestic federal programs, including freezes and cuts of up to 20 percent in some cases. Through the end of the decade, domestic savings in the Senate plan would be about $12 billion greater.
- Like the Senate plan, it would assume a full cost-of-living adjustment for federal benefit programs based on a projection of 2 percent inflation.

Seventeen Republicans joined 228 Democrats to pass the House measure, and 19 Democrats voted with 160 Republicans against it.

Throughout Congress's budget deliberations this year, legislators have been frustrated by the constraints of the new law aimed at forcing a balanced budget by 1991.

While the package backed by Democratic leaders includes higher taxes, there is still resistance among many Democrats to take such politically sensitive action.

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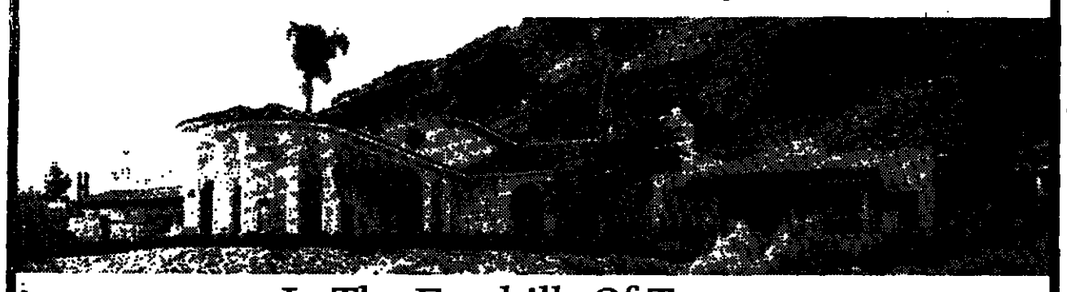

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China's Talks With Taiwan Over Jet Will Be Saturday

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China and Taiwan ended two weeks of maneuvering Thursday and agreed to open talks in Hong Kong on Saturday about the return to Taiwan of a hijacked Taiwan Boeing 747 cargo jet and two of its three crew members.

The agreement followed a series of proposals and counterproposals that appeared to have less to do with the eventual disposition of the incident than with political concerns that stem from the Chinese civil war that ended in 1949.

Beijing made it clear early on that it planned to give up the aircraft, its cargo of fruit and tires and the crew members who elected to return to Taiwan. But it indicated just as clearly that it intended to make a political point.

That point was conceded by Taiwan when it agreed earlier this week to direct talks between the two airlines — the Civil Aviation Administration of China in Beijing, and China Air Lines in Taipei.

Initially, the Taipei-based carrier, whose majority owner is the Taiwan government, had sought to settle the matter through an intermediary, Cathay Pacific Airways of Hong Kong, in order to avoid breaching a 37-year-old ban by the Taiwan government on any direct contacts with the Chinese Communist authorities.

By the time that Taipei agreed to direct talks, Beijing had made a concession of its own by dropping a demand that the talks be held in Beijing. It suggested Hong Kong as a venue, and all that remained was for agreement on a date.

Announcements by both airlines Thursday confirmed the arrangements for Saturday and revealed that the heads of both delegations will be the airlines' respective managers in Hong Kong. The arrangement is in accord with statements from both parties that nothing more than "a business-type discussion" — in Taiwan's phrase — is involved.

Beijing's calculation so far seems to have been that it can use the incident to depict itself before a wide audience as the more reasonable of the two governments.

Insofar as the Taipei government first insisted on no direct negotiation and then later agreed, Beijing may consider that it has partly achieved that goal.

Although Beijing insisted on the concession, it has shown no sign that it considers it a major breakthrough. Thousands of Taiwan citizens already visit the mainland quietly each year through Hong Kong, and there are frequent contacts between fishermen.

Last year the two sides ran up a total of about $1.5-billion in indirect trade, mostly through Hong Kong, and none of this has brought Taipei any closer to the political dialogue that Beijing has sought. Rather, Beijing seems to have been content on this occasion to make a largely symbolic point, without the lengthy delays that would have imposed real hardship on the individuals involved.

Reuters

POLICE, PROTESTERS CLASH — Opposition leaders and other protesters scuffled with police Thursday outside election commission offices in Dhaka, Bangaladesh. The opposition alleges that nationwide elections held on May 7 were rigged by the ruling Jatiya Party, which is supported by President Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

Mozambique Reconsiders Ties to West

It Feels U.S. Hasn't Pressed Pretoria to Honor Accord

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Mozambique, whose wooing by the Reagan administration is widely viewed as the one clear U.S. diplomatic success in southern Africa, is beginning to have second thoughts about its opening to the West.

There is a growing feeling inside the Marxist government of President Samora Machel that the United States has failed to deliver on promises of support it made two years ago when Mr. Machel took a big political risk by signing a nonaggression pact with South Africa.

Under the 1984 agreement, Maputo expelled hundreds of members of the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group battling the South African government. In return, Pretoria pledged to halt its support for anti-government rebels and mercenaries operating inside Mozambique.

The accord itself is in tatters due to alleged violations by the South African military, which officials say has continued to provide anti-government forces with arms and supplies despite the agreement.

They also declare that the United States has not applied maximum pressure on South Africa to honor the treaty.

"We understand that there is a process which will take time," Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said recently, "but we can clearly state that the United States of America is not yet seen to be doing tangible things in Mozambique."

A main architect of the 1984 agreement with South Africa, which is called the Nkomati pact after the South African border town where it was signed, Mr. Chissano emphasized that his government would continue to honor the accord and that it still hoped Washington would fulfill its commitments.

But analysts say there are others in the ruling Politburo who are urging Mr. Machel to back away from the country's growing reliance on the West.

"Their main argument is that the United States is not being serious with Mozambique," said a Mozambican analyst. "It's quite clear that after two years of Nkomati, the U.S. still hasn't made up its mind. And it's not clear what these guys want from us."

The pact on paper was a bilateral accord between Maputo and Pretoria, but it also was part of a larger compact between Mozambique and the West.

Around the time it was signed, Mr. Machel invited Western aid agencies to set up shop in Maputo, joined the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and embarked on a series of changes designed to revive the country's economy.

In turn, the West offered the prospect of increased aid, new investment and assistance in fighting the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, known by the Portuguese acronym Renamo. The crowning event of the rapprochement with Washington was Mr. Machel's visit to the White House last September.

Western nations have supplied emergency food aid to help cope with the effects of a five-year drought, now abated, and the continuing fighting against the resistance.

Since 1983, the United States has been Mozambique's largest food donor, supplying $73 million in grain and other staples and earmarking $36 million more for this year. But Washington has been less forthcoming with economic development assistance, in part because of congressional opposition.

But the West has been unable or unwilling to supply the government's other main need: arms and other military support against the rebels. As a result, Maputo remains heavily dependent on the Soviet Union and other East bloc nations.

Soviet diplomats were disappointed by Mr. Machel's signing of the South Africa accord. They reportedly were not informed of it until the last minute. Nonetheless, Moscow has continued to be Maputo's main supplier of military hardware.

In a speech opening the People's Assembly in December, Mr. Machel thanked the Soviet Union for the "enormous quantity" of weapons and other equipment it had sent. He also made a state visit to Moscow last month in which he requested more aid from Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

U.S. diplomats, still seeking to salvage the pact, contend that they raise the question of compliance every time they meet with South African officials to discuss regional issues.

Appearing before a congressional panel last month, Secretary of State George P. Shultz called the treaty "an important marker, even though you can point to that accord and wonder if the South Africans, in particular, are keeping their side of the bargain fully. We know they aren't."

Nonetheless, Mozambican officials believe Washington is not tough enough with Pretoria. The Americans "don't take a firm stance on the issues," Mr. Chissano said.

Some Mozambican officials are also concerned that the United States is trying to push them into negotiations with the rebels.

When Frank Wisner, former deputy assistant secretary of state for Africa, was here in March, sources said he repeatedly tried to raise the issue in a private meeting with Mr. Machel. The Mozambican president, who has taken a hard line against such talks, ducked the question each time.

Backlash to Violence Strengthens Chun

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — After several months of mounting anti-government activity, President Chun Doo Hwan has regained at least a temporary advantage over his political opponents, diplomats and local political analysts here believe.

Until recently the South Korean leader had been seen as wavering in the face of the growing strength of his adversaries.

However, since violence occurred early this month during a demonstration in the port city of Inchon, Mr. Chun appears to have won a degree of public support for a tougher response to protests by dissident students and workers.

Some dissident groups have tacitly agreed to restrain their demonstrations to avoid political isolation, according to opposition sources.

At the same time, the moderate opposition has so far failed to reply to Mr. Chun's offer on April 30 to accept constitutional change if it is mandated by the National Assembly.

The New Korea Democratic Party has been demanding constitutional amendments to allow for direct presidential elections in 1988, when Mr. Chun is to step down.

"Chun has shown himself to be flexible," a Western diplomat said this week, "and the opposition doesn't know how to react."

The Chun regime has been on the offensive since a six-hour battle broke out between police and demonstrators in Inchon on May 3. More than 100 policemen were injured and 146 people were arrested.

Following the violence, which received coverage on the state-controlled television network, the Home Ministry moved to rescind a 1983 law barring police from campuses without the permission of university authorities.

Although still preoccupied with public opinion, officials have also made clear the government's determination to contain demonstrators more forcefully.

Through the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Mr. Chun has also been pressing the New Korea Democrats to begin negotiations in the National Assembly based on his offer to compromise on the constitutional issue.

On Wednesday, the ruling party convened the first meeting of a committee that is to draft its own proposed amendments later this year.

Mr. Chun's position was strengthened significantly by the visit here last week of Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz's strong support of the Chun regime has weakened the moderate opposition, analysts say, and has underscored divisions between it and the large student movement.

AP

Chun Doo Hwan

"Frankly, for the benefit of both countries Mr. Shultz shouldn't have come," Kim Young Sam, a prominent opposition leader, said in an interview. "Obviously, anti-Americanism will be enhanced."

Both the government and the opposition are now braced for widespread demonstrations this weekend on the sixth anniversary of a popular uprising in the southern city of Kwangju.

By the official count, almost two hundred students were killed during the 1980 disturbances, which coincided with Mr. Chun's rise to power.

Security arrangements in Kwangju and other major cities are expected to be extensive. Police detachments are already stationed more or less permanently on the edges of the nation's large universities, where demonstrations have continued all week.

The New Korea Democrats are to mark the occasion only with ceremonies at party offices in Seoul and other cities, interrupting a series of popular nationwide rallies begun in February. This is widely believed to be an effort to avoid involvement in potentially explosive confrontations with government forces.

As the Kwangju anniversary approaches, the student movement appears divided between those willing to continue averting violence — if only for tactical reasons — and those who view it as inevitable.

While political moderates have received assurances of restraint from some dissidents, these are not supported across the broad spectrum of activist groups.

"Because of the character of the Chun regime, you can't demonstrate peacefully," a student leader said Wednesday.

Late last month moderate leaders openly criticized the "extremist demands" of students and the increasing violence of their demonstrations.

Kim Dae Jung, a prominent moderate, has since counted this criticism as a serious political error, opposition sources said privately.

The New Korea Democrats are now trying to institute a dialogue with student groups in an attempt to develop a common platform, Mr. Kim said this week.

At the same time, moderates are to begin talks with the ruling party later this month on constitutional changes. Most students view this exercise as pointless because Mr. Chun controls a majority of seats in the National Assembly.

The moderate opposition still enjoys widespread support among South Koreans. But analysts expect its negotiations with the ruling party to further exacerbate divisions among Mr. Chun's opponents, not heal them.

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Najibullah Says Afghans to Have 3-Way Leadership

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The leader of the Afghan Communist Party, Major General Najibullah, announced a new collective leadership Thursday that included President Babrak Karmal and Prime Minister Ali Kishtmand.

General Najibullah, who succeeded Mr. Karmal as party leader this month, made the announcement in a speech broadcast by Kabul Radio.

He said that Mr. Karmal, as head of the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium, would be concerned with strengthening "state power organs" with the support of "national patriotic forces."

In an apparent move to silence Karmal supporters who objected to his removal as party head, General Najibullah praised what he called Mr. Karmal's "great role" in the 1978 Communist takeover.

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Botha, Proposing Talks, Warns Against Violence

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha said Thursday that he was willing to negotiate with the black majority in South Africa, but he threatened a crackdown if the "senseless violence" in segregated townships did not end.

"There is no need to panic," Mr. Botha said in Cape Town in a nationally televised address to the President's Council, an advisory council created to recommend changes in South Africa's system of apartheid, or racial separation.

Mr. Botha spoke during a visit by Commonwealth representatives who are seeking a peace formula between the white government and the outlawed African National Congress, which seeks to overthrow the government.

He chided unspecified "meddling" foreigners for increasing domestic confusion.

"It is my deepest wish that senseless violence must now end," Mr. Botha said. But he said that violence would be met by the full might of the state, "which has not remotely been fully employed."

Mr. Botha said the government would negotiate constitutional changes with South Africans "provided they do not resort to violence as a means of attaining their political and other goals or call on foreign agencies to support them."

He spoke as residents of Alexandra, a black township near Johannesburg, postponed a funeral they had planned to hold in defiance of a ban. They delayed the service for eight persons killed in political violence so that a magistrate could consider a request to permit burial.

Residents of the Kwandebele homeland said Thursday that troops and police had killed six blacks Wednesday in clashes. Police did not confirm the reported killings.

Meanwhile, a court in Johannesburg convicted Helene Passtoors, a teacher and former Dutch government development worker, of treason Thursday but found her not guilty on charges of terrorism.

Miss Passtoors, 44, was the first white woman to be charged with a direct role in the 25-year campaign of sabotage by the African National Congress against the government in Pretoria.

She is the former wife of Klaas de Jonge, 49, who took refuge in the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria after escaping from police in July. He is still in the embassy.

According to the indictment, Miss Passtoors and Mr. de Jonge conducted reconnaissance and smuggled arms for the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla movement.

Lawyers in Johannesburg said was unlikely that she would receive the death sentence because she was white and a foreigner.

Radio Call Cost U.K. a Frigate In Falklands

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British frigate Sheffield was sunk in the 1982 Falklands War, killing 20 crewmen, after a radiotelephone call from the captain to naval headquarters jammed the ship's electronic anti-missile defenses, the Ministry of Defense said Thursday.

A ministry spokesman, confirming a report in the Daily Mirror newspaper, said: "There's no dispute about the ship transmitting at the time of the attack. The electronic countermeasures equipment was affected by the transmission. Steps have been taken to avoid a repetition."

An Exocet missile fired by an Argentine warplane sank the Sheffield on May 4, 1982, two days after a British submarine torpedoed the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano with the loss of 368 lives.

The frigate's captain, Commodore James Salt, was quoted by the Daily Mirror as saying he was aware that the call would temporarily jam the ship's electronic listening system but that he felt it was necessary.

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International Herald Tribune
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Strange Fed Fellows

When it chose H. Robert Heller for the Federal Reserve Board, the White House was looking for a candidate with broad experience in international finance. That was the right qualification. The Federal Reserve's work is now more than ever concerned with the international economic system, and its chief concern currently is the falling exchange rate of the dollar. As director of economic research at the Bank of America and former chief of financial studies for the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Heller brings strength to the most demanding of the board's responsibilities.

To replace the departing Preston Martin as vice chairman, the White House has nominated Manuel H. Johnson, an able economist who, until he joined the board in February, had been an assistant secretary of the Treasury. Here the question is whether the administration intends to signal renewed support for the supply-side theories with which Mr. Johnson was identified at the Treasury Department.

The politics of the Federal Reserve Board now revolve around inflation and attitudes toward it. People in the financial markets tend to weigh each appointment, above all, by that standard — whether the appointee is committed to the lowest possible inflation rate, or whether he seems willing to run inflationary risks to speed the growth of the economy. The chairman of the board, Paul Volcker, has earned unusually high standing in the financial world by his successful six-year-old struggle to restrain inflation.

As long as Mr. Volcker remains in office, the Reagan administration enjoys an unusual degree of freedom to run large deficits and, when it chooses, to hint at economic strategies with inflationary implications. The administration does not have to worry much about reactions in the financial markets, because the people there put their trust mainly in Mr. Volcker. But his term as chairman ends in August 1987. From now on, discussion of Federal Reserve policy will increasingly be caught up in speculation about whether the president will ask Mr. Volcker to remain for a third four-year term, and whether, if offered reappointment, he would accept it.

What might a post-Volcker board look like? Because of the recent resignations, most of its members will have had less experience than has been customary in the esoteric and highly specialized business of central banking. The vice chairman's office has not traditionally been a path to the chairmanship, but the White House has handled Mr. Johnson's nomination in a fashion suggesting that he is at least a possible candidate. For now, Mr. Reagan evidently wants to continue to enjoy the advantages of Mr. Volcker's presence while, through the advancement of Mr. Johnson, offering a concession to the dissenters in his party. That sounds like a formula for continuing tension in the Federal Reserve.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Low Taxes Beat IRAs

Individual Retirement Accounts have become Everyman's tax shelter and Everyman seems pretty upset that the Senate Finance Committee wants to take most of them away. Though IRAs in their current generous form have been available for only five years, you would think from all the immediate protests that they were inscribed in the Bill of Rights. They are, and should be, fair targets of serious tax reform.

IRAs are deposits in a retirement fund, deductible from current income and taxed, along with their earnings, only when withdrawn after age 59, when people are likely to be in lower tax brackets. Earlier withdrawals are permitted, with a small penalty that is often less than the taxes saved.

These attractive accounts were sanctioned in 1974 for taxpayers whose employers offered no pensions. In 1981, in the name of stimulating savings, they were opened to anyone with earned income. As things turned out, IRAs have been a boon to upper-income taxpayers and a drain on the Treasury — and have not retarded the decline in personal saving.

In its commendable income tax reform, the Finance Committee sensibly proposes to restore the original, limited eligibility rules. That would preserve some incentive for using IRAs to save for retirement — the legitimate objective of the 1974 law — but make them less attractive as a tax dodge.

Currently, anyone with earned income may deposit up to $2,000 a year in an IRA, plus $250 for a nonworking spouse. About 28 million households have thus salted away more than $250 billion. In the coming year alone, the tax saving for IRA holders will be nearly $16 billion.

The biggest beneficiaries are people with the largest incomes. An IRA deduction appeared on seven of every 10 tax returns with taxable income of $100,000 or more in 1984 — but on only one of 10 returns reporting incomes below $40,000. The explanation is simple: Taxpayers in higher brackets have more need of shelter and have more money available for savings. Many taxpayers take the shelter without really adding to savings; they just transfer $2,000 a year from prior savings or investments to an IRA.

President Reagan's tax revision proposed raising deductible contributions for nonworking spouses to $2,000. The House tax bill kept the current rules. The Senate committee, needing to balance other rate reductions, would preserve the present IRA rules only for employees not covered by pension plans; for the 20 million IRA holders whose employers provide pensions, it would not allow the deduction of future contributions but would defer taxes on their earnings.

People grown accustomed to a painless $2,000 annual deduction are understandably unhappy with the prospect of losing the privilege. But that ignores the overall benefit of the Senate reform. A $40,000 family of four would still be more than $700 better off at tax time, even without the IRA deduction. More of its income would be taxed, but at a much lower rate.

The Senate Finance Committee is proposing to eliminate a special advantage enjoyed by a minority of taxpayers to help create a broad advantage — lower taxes — for virtually everyone. Eliminating skewed benefits is exactly what true tax reform is supposed to accomplish.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Spotlight on Orlov

Just 10 years ago a handful of Soviet citizens put into effect a simple and audacious idea. It was the time of détente, and Moscow had signed a package of commitments on security, trade and human rights — the Helsinki accords. These represented a rare Kremlin acknowledgment that human rights inside a state are a central element of relations between states. They asserted, moreover, a "right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties." On this basis, a few souls undertook to keep the world informed of how the Kremlin was delivering on its pledge.

We know how the authorities reacted to the Moscow Helsinki Group. Forced to choose between respecting their international word and asserting their authority, they asserted their authority. By 1982 the group had been decimated by harassment, imprisonment and exile. So many had been arrested, said one founder, Yelena Bonner, the wife of Andrei Sakharov, that "finally, when it was the annual political prisoners' day, I had to spend it all by myself." Mrs. Bonner, who was allowed to interrupt internal exile for medical treatment in America, observed the Moscow Group's 10th anniversary this week in the company of another founder, Anatoli Shcharansky.

Repression provoked a debate that still goes on between those who believe that Moscow has undercut any valid basis for perpetuating the Helsinki accords and those who feel, as we do, that the accords at least allow an international spotlight to be kept on Soviet abuses. This in turn feeds into another debate over whether "quiet diplomacy" or direct pressure will better bring relief to the victims of arbitrary Soviet power. President Reagan, an erstwhile direct-pressure advocate who unhappily declined to receive Mrs. Bonner last month, found a satisfactory way to split the difference between the two approaches by receiving Mr. Shcharansky privately on Tuesday.

There is a time and place for both approaches, and both need to be taken in the case of Yuri Orlov. A physicist who fought for his country in World War II, he, as much as anyone, created the Moscow Helsinki Group. In 1978 he was sentenced to seven years in prison for defaming the state by telling the truth about its human rights policies. His life in exile, to which he subsequently was sentenced, was detailed in The New Yorker in its April 7 issue. He lives on a small pension in a rough shed, rat-ridden until he acquired a cat, in a remote village near the Arctic Circle. Hooligans have beat him up, and he is miles from medical care. He is allowed little family contact. This is the way a supposedly proud nation treats someone who asks it to obey its own laws and international commitments.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Bailing Out the Philippines

Filipino officials say that it is not Ferdinand Marcos's transoceanic phone calls that worry them, but the economic and security mess that he left behind. Washington says it will take the lead in an international effort to raise $2 billion that Corazon Aquino says is urgently needed. A lot of countries have a stake in the stability of the Philippines. Ferdinand Marcos is an annoyance, but not for now a major threat to the Aquino government. The legacy of his two decades in office is the real threat. The Philippines needs more help, and fast.

— The Los Angeles Times.

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Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
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OPINION

'Star Wars': Pushing Technology Too Far

By Kurt Gottfried

ITHACA, New York — Chernobyl and Challenger. Two distinct tragedies with a common implication: Complex technological systems, run by vast organizations, are prone to catastrophic failures that only trial and error can reveal. It is folly to presume that systems of such intricacy will always perform in accordance with design — especially those that cannot undergo real-life tests.

A space-based defense against nuclear missiles is precisely that sort of system. Hence, it cannot provide reliable protection against attack.

No fundamental technical hurdles block the path to safe nuclear power or manned space flight. Their problems are institutional. The thousands of people, scores of companies and web of government agencies that plan, build and operate the power plants and manned spacecraft are confronted by competing demands of cost, schedules and safety. Often safety does not receive the attention it must have since it is an obstacle to objectives that were irresponsibly bloated to marshal public support. But nuclear power plants operate for years and yield hands-on experience with their problems. The shuttle is flown again and again, until a fatal flaw is tragically revealed.

In the United States, furthermore, the nuclear power industry and space program operate in the open. The inevitability of blunder brings their inner workings to light, despite the tendency of all bureaucracies to resist and even hide from their critics. In the Kremlin, astride the most oppressive and Byzantine of bureaucracies, this syndrome finds its most pathological expression.

To err is human. To cover up is too. We ignore experience if we expect a large enterprise, even one as outstanding as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to correct its own mistakes.

The Strategic Defense Initiative will face neither realistic testing nor traditional "checks and balances." The Reagan administration proposes to put a swarm of "battle stations" into space. There they would wait for years, always at the ready to counter a nuclear attack. An automated battle station, with its panoply of lasers, mirrors and targeting instruments, is easily as complicated as a nuclear power plant.

In terms of complexity, this "star wars" shield would be analogous to a flotilla of orbiting nuclear plants that must cooperate with the precision of a symphony orchestra. With what confidence could a network of nuclear power stations be simultaneously turned on while itself under nuclear attack — stations that had never operated singly, let alone together, in such an environment? That question gives a rough measure of the task faced by SDI.

The Pentagon would pursue this mission in secrecy, knowing that its products cannot be put to realistic test short of nuclear war. No human life would be taken by meltdowns or defective O-rings. The compulsion to ignore problems and doubts would have a free run. Whistle-blowers would be intimidated, blunders classified. No one would have any idea of how the shield would actually perform under attack.

There is a vast gulf between a technology that is to work in benign surroundings and one that must operate under nuclear attack. No hostile power is spending billions on fiendish schemes for disrupting U.S. nuclear power plants. But billions of rubles would be devoted to fooling and destroying a U.S. shield in space. And what those rubles can do cannot be known until the very first time that shield must work, without any last-minute request to Moscow for a postponement if America is not quite ready for World War III.

This is clear to U.S. military leaders. They will not rely on an untried system as the first line of defense. They know that a dream cannot dispel the harsh realities that emanate from thermonuclear detonations. They will insist that the nation's defense continue to rest on deterrence by threat of nuclear retaliation.

Future historians will struggle to explain to incredulous readers how it could be that a president could have launched his nation on so extravagant a chase after so wispy a mirage.

The writer, a professor of physics at Cornell University and a director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, contributed this to The New York Times.

Chernobyl: The Faces Of Tomorrow's Victims

By Gregory S. Jones and Cynthia Price Romanak

LOS ANGELES — Even when the veil of Soviet secrecy is pierced and the facts are out, the relevant question about the casualties of the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster will not be about whether there were two immediate deaths, as Moscow claimed, or 2,000, as was rumored.

The immediate fatalities were only the beginning. Most of the deaths will occur within 30 to 60 days, caused by exposure to the variety of isotopes released. Those most likely to be affected are people within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of the plant — the Chernobyl workers, their dependents and the many who came to fight the fire and stop the release of radioactivity.

Two precedents shed some light on the likely results of the disaster.

The first occurred in 1957 at a graphite-moderated reactor at Windscale, England, within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of Leeds. Operator error and poor instrumentation led to a fire in the reactor that caused the release of iodine-131, a short-lived isotope affecting the thyroids of those exposed. The effects do not become evident for 10 to 20 years.

Although apparently similar in design, Windscale was a much smaller reactor than the one at Chernobyl and its fire was contained within a short time. Considering the size of the Chernobyl plant, we can reasonably assume that several thousand times more iodine-131 has been released in the recent accident. The doses received by people 50 to 100 miles downwind (to the northwest, away from Kiev) would be several thousand times more than at Windscale.

Among adults with this sort of exposure, 10 percent to 20 percent would be expected to develop thyroid

Virtually all children in the area will develop thyroid abnormalities.

abnormalities and 5 percent to 10 percent of the total — or half of the abnormalities — are apt to be cancerous. Virtually all of the children exposed will develop thyroid abnormalities, including some cancers and atrophied thyroids.

If untreated, thyroid cancer leads to death. Thyroid atrophy leads to stunted growth and various other hormonal problems. Assuming the Soviet government acknowledges that these children are suffering from thyroid disease, their thyroids most likely will have to be removed and they will need thyroid drug treatments for the rest of their lives.

With the apparently sluggish Soviet evacuation and alerting system, and with the lack of prevention measures, such as the distribution of iodine pills, it appears that many thousands of adults and children have been affected, especially since significant exposure to iodine-131 can occur simply by inhaling the clear, odorless, toxic isotope.

The second precedent — and most likely the worst nuclear accident until Chernobyl — occurred near the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk in 1957 or 1958. Despite repeated pleas from the scientific community, Moscow has yet to release any details. The best guess is that the incident was a huge waste-handling accident that led to the release of large quantities of strontium-90, as well as other long-lived isotopes. Strontium-90 is in the same chemical family as calcium; the body collects it in the bone tissue, especially during childhood. It is ingested through the food and water chain and, with a half-life of 30 years, becomes very widely spread in any contaminated area.

It is difficult to ascertain how much strontium-90 was released at Chernobyl. But radioactive barium, which is in the same chemical family and is more easily detected, has been found in Sweden, indicating that some strontium-90 must have been released. Our best estimate is that the Chernobyl reactor released 1 to 10 times the amount of strontium-90 that was released near Sverdlovsk. After that accident, many small towns disappeared from the map, and to this day hundreds of square miles remain uninhabitable. The Chernobyl accident took place near the heart of the Ukrainian "breadbasket," leaving questions as to how it will affect food production and distribution over the next century.

It is no exaggeration to say that the nuclear accident at Chernobyl is the world's worst ever. While the Soviets have begun to give more information concerning the accident, it would be most helpful if they would release the precise details — not only how it occurred but also the quantity and time sequence of the release of these crippling isotopes. The information would be valuable in assessing the safety and evacuation procedures involving all reactors in the world.

The Soviet effort to hide the consequences of the Chernobyl accident has failed. But by delaying protective measures, Moscow must have increased greatly the amount of radiation exposure suffered by the people. Soviet secrecy apparently has neither bounds nor boundaries.

The writers, policy analysts at Pan-Heuristics, a research firm in Los Angeles, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The Deceptive Power of Corazon Aquino

By Flora Lewis

MANILA — President Corazon Aquino argues for time and patience from critics who complain that she has not yet started to move her country toward economic recovery. She has a point; she is entering her 12th week in office. But there is a more important, unspoken argument: It is a good idea not to plunge too fast because that way she can sort out bad ideas and avoid mistakes.

Mrs. Aquino is clearly a courageous woman but she is also prudent. She speaks demurely, with a coquettish smile and panses. But beneath the drawing-room good manners, she gives an impression of firm self-confidence and real power of decision, which includes the ability to hold off deciding until she feels the time is ripe and key factors are understood.

She is probably overprotected by the people around her, though she evidently makes up her own mind. The other day, at her first news conference since the day after she became president, aides seemed jittery. They need not have been. She handled everything quite smoothly, answering what she chose to answer and ducking when she chose to duck, politely but crisply.

Earlier, in an interview with no advisers present, she showed a similar sense of poised command. She does not stick on dogma. She was not even wearing one of her symbolic yellow dresses; she was in a two-piece beige dress with traditional embroidery on the collar and sleeves. Asked why, she said: "Oh, I think people get tired of one color. I get tired of it, too. I still have my campaign dresses, but sometimes I like to change."

That did not seem a trivial remark, rather a reflection of a cast of mind at once direct, practical and alert to public response. She can talk about herself disarmingly, and shrewdly. She knows her strengths.

The reported quarrels in what she calls "the Aquino government" are differences of opinion, she says, expressed because "for 20 years, we were very outspoken. It takes time for some among us to realize that now is not the time to be too outspoken, we are just one team."

Is it a handicap to be a woman trying to impose decisions on such a variegated collection of officials? "Not anymore," she says, adding that she never expected to be a candidate, but "as things turned out, the fact that I'm not one of the traditional politicians, that I don't belong to a political party makes me more acceptable all around."

She keeps saying "not anymore" about being apprehensive in dealing with the military chiefs, whom she had to approach as a supplicant when her husband was in prison; about feeling harassed by the pace of responsibilities, about being unable to relax. She talks about her future "when I leave this office," and says without any sign of regret that "I will never have the private life that I would wish."

All this is not to suggest that she does not respond on substantive issues; she said the same thing in private that she said in her news conference and in her speeches on such issues as how to deal with rebels, the draining debt, U.S. bases and so on.

The questions about her have to be how her mind works, what lies beneath the manner that Secretary of State George Shultz described as "warm and a lady." (I thought that uncomfortably condescending. Would he announce that he considered President François Mitterrand or Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to be "warm and a gentleman"?)

Never mind. Mrs. Aquino does not seem to be touchy about these things. She focuses on problem-solving. There is a plethora of problems to be solved. Yet she and her government may be making too much of the disastrous legacy of former President Ferdinand Marcos, as if they were using styptic pencil to hide new cuts and pimples. There seems to be a sense of keeping the past alive so as not to be judged too quickly on coping with the present and the future.

But Mrs. Aquino and her government have a certain advantage in coming to power, as a democratic regime, on the heels of a corrupt dictatorship. They see what should not be done. They are not bogged down in ideological or theoretical discussions about the role of government. They are convinced that what went wrong was mainly the result of oppressive government.

Whatever their disputes on tactics, they apparently agree that government should let go and encourage private initiative.

This is a beginning, full of difficulties. But it looks good, for the same reasons it looked so good when a nice woman in a yellow dress led her people to change regimes without killing.

The New York Times.

BY MITCHELL, The Australian (Sydney). C&W Syndicate.

Japanese Find Little Sympathy as a Yen Crisis Nears

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — Every so often the Japanese do something that reveals yet another side of their unusual mentality. Like Pearl Harbor. Or, on a much different scale, the attempt at the Tokyo summit meeting to persuade the Western powers to intervene to help prevent further appreciation of the yen.

For years when the yen was cheap Japan did almost nothing to curb its hungry exporters from invading Western markets. Now when Japan is in trouble it expects the rest of the world to rush in and help.

That Japan needs help is beyond doubt. From a low of around 260 to the dollar five years ago, the yen has appreciated by about 40 percent, to almost 160. Exporters have had to cut profit margins to the bone. The press here, always emotional, is making a fuss about bankruptcies caused by *endaka*, or yen appreciation.

But the idea that hard-eyed Western finance ministers would want to help Japan maintain its bulging trade surpluses was equally emotional — a product of a peculiarly Japanese quality known as *amae*, or passive indulgence of others.

The problems the Japanese now face are of their own making. It was clear long ago that their economy was vulnerable to yen appreciation. Unlike West Germany, for example, Japan cannot easily increase imports when its currency is strong, since its main imports are fuel and raw materials. With oil prices falling its import bill is likely to fall further.

Nor does the dearer yen lead easily to reduced exports. Most Japanese exporters depend heavily on foreign sales to keep their factories operating. As profit margins fall, they become even more desperate to maintain their share of overseas sales.

On top of this is another problem known as *endaka defure*, or yen appreciation deflation. Export industries are so important to the Japanese economy that any cut in their profits sends shock waves to other industries. As the economy slows, imports fall and the pressure to expand exports rises.

This problem reared its unpleasant head during the brief period of sharp yen appreciation in 1978. It will be with us again, and soon. The trade surplus problem will sharpen.

Tokyo officials should have moved long ago to lessen Japan's dangerous export dependence. They should have tried harder to increase imports, even if only to appease foreigners.

But, of course, almost nothing was done. Belatedly, and under strong foreign pressure, the government has tried in the past two years to do something about Japan's notorious nontariff trade barriers. This was very much a case of too little too late.

In the early 1980s, when the yen was hovering around 260 to the dollar, this writer found himself sitting on a Japanese advisory committee on trade problems. Someone suggested an export tax, with the revenue to be used to phase out marginal exporters and import-competing industries.

The idea was immediately killed by the bureaucrats. They saw it as far too complicated.

More than a year ago one of the more economically literate leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Kiichi Miyazawa, urged expansion of domestic demand to help the economy move away from exports. Again nothing was done, this time on the too-conservative ground that government spending on everything but the military had to be controlled rigidly.

Exporters, meanwhile, were voraciously expanding sales with the hope of the then undervalued yen. Export dependence has risen from 12 percent of gross national product before the oil shocks to almost 20 percent today. Japan now exports 50 percent more than it imports. Even with the dearer yen, its export surplus this year is put at more than $60 billion.

Japan is ripe for a major speculative rush on its currency. By the time that is over, the yen could hit 120 to the dollar. Only the most efficient exporters would survive that, and the economy would be left in tatters.

Inevitably, someone will have to take the blame for this economic Chernobyl, and that someone almost certainly will be the prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. An astute politician and impressive speaker, he nevertheless is not versed in economics.

Partly from ignorance and partly out of intense personal dislike for the more intellectual and progressive Mr. Miyazawa, he tried at first to play down the currency problem. Then, when things started to get out of control earlier this year, he naively believed he could use his influence to persuade Washington to intervene to buy up dollars on world markets.

Neither he nor his aides appeared to realize that the United States might be delighted to see the yen in the hot box. America, in any case, refused to provide a much-needed coolant. It is only a matter of time before the yen meltdown begins.

Mr. Nakasone's political future will be part of the fallout. He had hoped that a successful summit meeting would catapult him to a third term as his party's leader when his two-year term expires later this year.

Failing that, he had hoped to be able to hand over power to one of his favored successors — the diligent finance minister, Noboru Takeshita, or the affable foreign minister, Shintaro Abe. But both have been tarred by Japan's summit setbacks (including what many Japanese saw as giving in to American pressure over Libya).

So the way is much more open for the shy but quite able Mr. Miyazawa.

The writer, a new columnist for the International Herald Tribune, is a professor at Sophia University in Tokyo and author of "The Japanese Tribe."

LETTERS

Shootout Over Guns

Regarding the editorial "Victory for the Gun Lobby" (April 12):

On reading the Washington Post editorial on gun control, I can only come to one conclusion: When the anti-gun crowd "wins one" it is the "will of the people," but when the pro-gun faction "wins one," they have bought the results. You really should print both sides of the issue.

MICHAEL STRATTON.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

The Herblock cartoon on your editorial page of May 9 is insulting. You and he owe an apology to the several million law-abiding members of the National Rifle Association, whose stance against crimes involving firearms is as firm as the one you purport to take.

NORMAN E. JACKSON JR.
Paris.

75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Standard Oil Loses

NEW YORK — The Federal Supreme Court [on May 15] handed down its decision in the Standard Oil suit. It affirmed the decree of the lower Court, which is against the Standard Oil Company, with modifications. It orders the company's dissolution, but allows it six months in which to shape its affairs in conformity with the law. The Supreme Court holds that the company has violated the first and second sections of the Anti-Trust Law, being "an illegal monopoly in restraint of trade." The Standard Oil suit began in 1906. The Government alleged that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as a holding company, had acquired since 1899, and held by direct stock-ownership, the control of 65 companies, and that these companies owned the stock of 49 others.

1936: Hoover on 'Evils'

PHILADELPHIA — Invading the city where Democrats will gather for their national convention, former President Herbert Hoover lashed out at the Roosevelt Administration [on May 15] in an address before Pennsylvania's Republican women voters, warning that the New Deal "is traveling down a road that forks into two branches — Socialism and Fascism." He called upon Democrats and Republicans to unite to defeat the New Deal. "Upon the deliberations of the Republican convention assembling a few weeks hence depend the fate of generations," Mr. Hoover said. "We must fight again for a government founded upon ordered individual liberty and opportunity. I do not know whether Socialism or Fascism is the greater evil. I do know they have become the world's nightmare."

مكتبة من الأصل

INSIGHTS

Oklahoma: Rusty Rigs And Fading Fortunes

Plunging Oil Prices, Crop Surpluses Create a New Wave of Dispossessed

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

ENID, Oklahoma — Don Hughes watched glumly as 37 years of toil in the oil business turned to dust. The last few hands at his Hughes Drilling Co. were hauling in his field equipment, stacking the huge blue-and-white steel rigs, putting away the water tables, the rat holes, the mouse holes and the dog houses.

Mr. Hughes had laid off his wife the day before, and this was Gaytha Phillips' last day after only four months as receptionist. Soon the gates will be locked and everything Mr. Hughes bought, including his posh office with its copper-hooded fireplace, and his Mercedes Turbo Diesel 300SD with radio-telephone will belong to the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co.

The suddenness of his collapse stunned even Mr. Hughes. Until two months ago, he was probably the busiest drilling contractor in the state of Oklahoma. Though oil and gas exploration had slowed since the great boom that peaked in 1982, he drilled 181 wells last year and was still hiring until recently.

But when the price of oil collapsed from $27 to $13 a barrel in a matter of weeks last winter, drilling in Oklahoma nearly ceased. Now, staggering under $13 million of debt, Mr. Hughes rues the great energy boom that lifted him from smudgy roughneck to president of a company that once employed 400 people and grossed $4 million a month.

"During the boom everybody was screaming and hollerin' for rigs," Mr. Hughes says. "There was not a week that at least three bankers from the major banks weren't here trying to loan me more money for more rigs. Chase Manhattan, Continental Illinois, Seafirst. They told me I was a shining star. We were written up in Inc. magazine as one of the fastest-growing companies. Bear Stearns tried to get me to go public. And here I am just an oil field hand. I kept believing what all these people were telling me."

AND so Mr. Hughes has learned the same bitter lesson as his father, an oil worker who lost his job during the Great Depression when oil dropped to 11 cents a barrel. His $30 million worth of equipment, including 13 drilling rigs and 10 well-servicing rigs, probably will not bring more than 10 cents on the dollar at the foreclosure auction.

Mr. Hughes says he will declare bankruptcy, collect unemployment insurance and get ready for the next upturn. "In 1989, everybody will be asking me to go back into business," he predicts.

His story is a parable of Oklahoma today. The boom that began in 1973 seemed to lift the entire state into a heady prosperity unknown in its brief history, generating a false belief that this once-impoverished land had finally moved beyond its agrarian and oil economy.

A small army of Northerners, fleeing from troubles in the "rust belt," migrated to Oklahoma. But now the collapse of the prices of oil and wheat, still Oklahoma's mainstays, has brought home to Oklahomans *the fact that* their state, possibly more than any other, rests on a fragile and vulnerable economic base resembling that of a Third World country.

From the roads and highways, Oklahoma's troubles are not altogether obvious. The black pumping jacks continue to peck at the rich red ground like giant ravens, and the winds send graceful waves through lush green fields of winter wheat, the kernels just now pushing out of the "boot."

But the pumps are rapidly being shut down, leaving inanimate sculpture in the fields. When the wheat harvest begins in a few weeks, the crop will only add to the vast surpluses already choking the huge elevators that guard the entrances to nearly every rural town like medieval fortresses. In rural cafes, burly men in coveralls and peak caps commiserate with each other over the sorry price of oil and wheat, and not a few are leaving.

There is tragedy in all this. For a time it seemed that Oklahoma had finally outgrown its Dust Bowl image of the Depression when a third of a million "Okies" fled the choking dust storms for California.

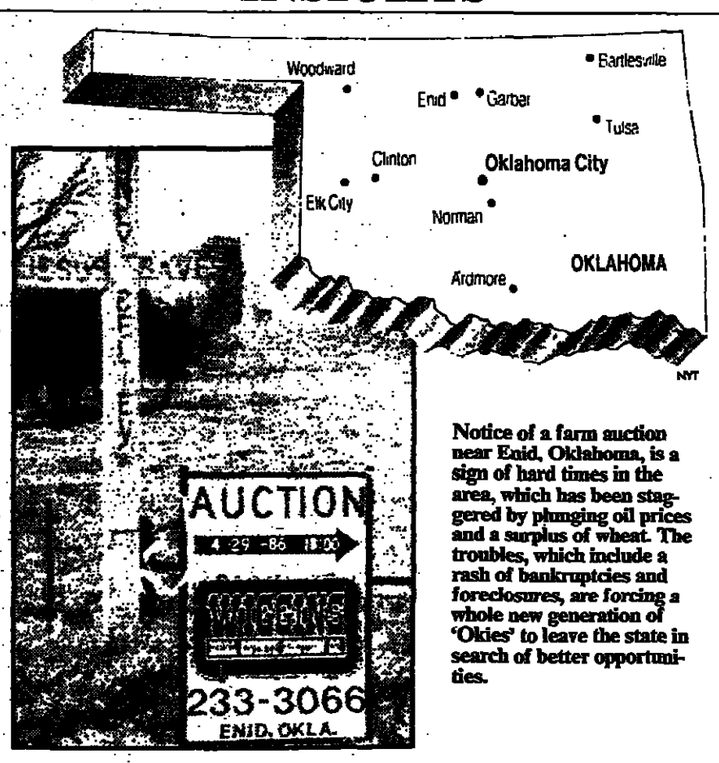
It is an image that lives forever in "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck, whose description of the desperate journey West along Route 66, "the mother road, the road of flight," has long defined the American concept of Oklahoma.

It is certainly not that bad today, although no one can remember it being any worse since the Depression. Ironically, Oklahoma's troubles are rooted not in scarcity or crop failure, as in the 1930s, but in a vast surplus of most of what the state produces.

The change has come as swift as a prairie fire. In 1981, Oklahoma had the lowest unemployment rate in the country, averaging 3.6 percent for the year. In March the rate stood at 8 percent, a full point above the national average.

At the beginning of May, there were only 128 drilling rigs at work in the state, almost the lowest level since World War II, and down from a peak of nearly 900 at the end of 1981. If oil prices do not recover, Oklahoma's oil income will drop to $1.6 billion this year, from $5.4 billion in 1981, according to Neil J. Dikeman, an economist at the University of Oklahoma.

The ripples have washed over almost all sectors of the economy — hotels, restaurants, automobile and truck dealers, clothing stores, real estate, banks, wholesalers. The daily news is an unremitting drumbeat of new layoffs — including 1,000 by the Phillips Petroleum Co., a staggering blow to Bartlesville, a northeast Oklahoma town of 35,000 where Phillips is based.



Notice of a farm auction near Enid, Oklahoma, is a sign of hard times in the area, which has been staggered by plunging oil prices and a surplus of wheat. The troubles, which include a rash of bankruptcies and foreclosures, are forcing a whole new generation of 'Okies' to leave the state in search of better opportunities.

Twenty-four Oklahoma banks have failed since the collapse of Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma City on July 5, 1982. Home mortgage foreclosures are at an all-time high and hundreds of houses are being sold at auction.

Even before the latest oil-price plunge, people were beginning to move out of Oklahoma again. According to the Census Bureau, the net outflow was 27,000 between 1983 and 1984, and 34,000 between 1984 and 1985 and the pace has certainly quickened since.

Still, some say the news is not as bad as it looks. Larkin Warner, professor of economics at Oklahoma State University, says that sectors that are keyed to the national economy rather than oil, such as distribution, transportation, food processing and light manufacturing, are doing quite well. He says employment in Oklahoma is about where it would have stood had normal growth occurred over the last decade.

"If you take any sector and triple it and it drops back you are going to perceive bust," he said. "Virtually all the growth was generated by the oil boom. When we had the lowest unemployment rate there was no way we could diversify. You could not put together a work force. During that period Oklahoma became less diversified and more fragile. It was like a love affair that did not work out."

Edwin E. Long is as Oklahoman as they come. His grandparents homesteaded during the land rush of 1889, and he now runs the John Deere farm-implements business that his father, Lloyd Long, founded during the "last Depression."

Outside his office in Garber, a small farming and oil town, there are long rows of unsold green-and-yellow tractors, combines, drills, bins, rippers and bedders, many new, some repossessed from bankrupt farmers and friends. He pointed to one tractor, a big Model 4440, given up by a farmer who had gone broke because he had mortgaged his land to help his brother go into the oil business at the wrong time.

In his office, Mr. Long held up a thick pile of manila folders, each one a bad loan. "I've never had this before. This guy owes me bunches of money. Normally farm people pay you. But I'll get 10 cents on the dollar for this one." Over the last three years, Mr. Long's sales have dropped by $1 million, or 10 percent a year.

Members of the Long family are also wheat farmers and oil producers, but there is no help there. They got caught up in the land leveraging of a few years ago, buying a quarter section, or 160 acres (65 hectares), of prime farmland for nearly $2,000 an acre in 1981. That land is worth no more than about $600 an acre today, and the price of wheat has dropped from $5.60 a bushel to $2.70, and the debt is still there. There are 36.8 bushels in a metric ton.

Meanwhile, Mr. Long and family members own a share in a small oil company. During the height of the boom, the company bought two drilling rigs, recently sold off at 35 cents on the dollar, and is still trying to pay off a $1 million deficiency on the loan. Mr. Long says he is living off his "reserves" until times get better.

Throughout Oklahoma, farmers have survived only because they enjoyed oil and gas royalties from their land. Last year Charley Stafford, who raises wheat, soybeans and cattle in Wagoner County near Tulsa, lost $14,000 on farming, but came out in the black because of $26,000 in royalty payments and lease bonuses. Now the operator of three wells on his land says they will be shut down.

In the past, he said, oil would bail out agriculture in bad times, or visa versa. "For the first time, they're all down together," he said.

Canal Debate: Is Panama Preparing for Takeover?

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

PANAMA — Panamanians celebrated emotionally seven years ago when the treaty went into effect under which control of the Panama Canal will be handed over from the United States by the year 2000. It was the realization of a long-delayed dream that went to the heart of Panamanian national sovereignty.

Today, the treaty remains a source of pride, widely seen as a notable exception in the frayed relations between the United States and Latin America, a case where negotiation rather than force was used to resolve differences.

But although few question the treaty's merit, several officials are beginning to express concern for the future management of the canal.

The ribbon-thin waterway still smoothly lifts giant freighters, tilting like beached whales, through a series of locks for 50 miles (about 80 kilometers) between the Atlantic and the Pacific. But canal officials say they fear the Panamanian government is not taking the steps necessary to prepare for the administration and maintenance of the canal in the future.

Fernando Manfredo Jr., the Panamanian subdirector of the canal, played a key role in *negotiating its return to Panama as an adviser to* the former government of General Omar Torrijos Herrera. Now, he has become one of the most outspoken critics of his government's lack of preparation.

"Panama can't wait until the last minute to take over responsibility for the canal — it has to start now," Mr. Manfredo said in an interview in his large office overlooking the waterway.

A quick-witted businessman with a reputation for saying what he thinks, Mr. Manfredo has formed an alliance with aging canal employees who share a love for the waterway and are committed to see it functioning well into the future, no matter who runs it.

The American director of operational services for the canal, Fred Cotton, is what is known as a Zonian, one of the dwindling tribe of Americans who were born and raised in what used to be the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone.

Echoing Mr. Manfredo's worries, Mr. Cotton noted that the canal is essentially a sophisticated machine for moving ships rapidly between two oceans. Maintaining and operating the 70-year-old waterway and its aging machinery requires thousands of highly trained people and tens of millions of dollars in repairs and investment.

"The machinery in the canal was built between 1906 and 1915," Mr. Cotton said. "If something breaks, you can't pick up a telephone and order a replacement part. It has to already be ready and waiting."

What that means in practical terms is that canal warehouses are filled with $30 million in spare parts.

If maintenance is not pursued, breakdowns are likely, reducing the canal's attractiveness to shippers. Mr. Manfredo warns that railways and trucking companies in the United States stand ready to compete with the average $26,000 fee for moving a shipload of cargo through the canal.

Mr. Manfredo has begun to make public statements on the need to train Panamanians to operate the waterway in the future, but he said he is being hampered by the failure of the government to define how it intends to run the canal when it takes full control in 14 years.

As a consequence, he said, he is already having difficulty persuading talented young Panamanian engineers to take a job with the canal, a position that was once among the most sought-after in the country.

IN the years ahead most of the 1,300 Americans still employed at the canal will be replaced by Panamanians. For the Americans, it is the end of a way of life in what was once an American colony, a narrow strip of Midwestern suburbia stretching across Panama. The American employees attended Balboa High School, spoke English instead of Spanish and shopped for cornflakes, peanut butter and other American necessities at a government store.

"We were born here, educated here, worked and, eventually, were buried here," Mr. Cotton said.

Most of those unable to accept the transition to Panamanian control have already left, said Henry Twohy, head of the American Residents Advisory Committee.

Among the most important tasks in the waterway is that of the 230 pilots who guide the ships through the narrow locks from ocean to ocean. At present, almost all are North Americans. But under a special program Panamanians are being trained for the tricky work in which a misjudgment of a few feet can result in dented hulls, *crushed piers and costly lawsuits.*

"The canal is a very delicate instrument," said Captain Michael Fanning, senior canal port captain and chief of the pilots. "We are training Panamanian pilots as fast as we can."

Taking over control of the canal will call for more subtle talents from the first Panamanian who is given the job. The treaty stipulates that in 1990 *the American director will switch jobs with* the Panamanian deputy director, placing the Panamanian in charge.

Several officials expressed fear that no matter how capable the new Panamanian director proves to be, the canal's administration will be slowly politicized and weakened.

The officials noted that Panama's economy and politics are dominated by the army, a force that Panamanian political analysts most often describe as a mafia with its fingers in everything. They say they fear the head of the army will appoint cronies to key jobs and dip into the reserve funds used to maintain the canal.

What is in effect a low-key debate with the army now appears to be under way, aimed at demonstrating to the army high command *that* the canal is too important to Panama and the rest of the world to be treated lightly.

"I'm convinced Panama is capable of running the canal, that it has the talented people to do it," said a senior canal official. "But the government will have to start doing things differently if they are going to make it a success."

1. Jonathan Pryce as Sam in the film 'Brazil'. 2. Yves Saint-Laurent evening gown.

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NYSE Most Actives

Not available

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ng
Indus	1803.94	1808.78	1766.99	1774.68	—33.60
Trans	786.19	788.74	772.20	776.50	—9.93
Util	182.44	183.78	180.38	182.34	—0.36
Comp	698.47	700.92	685.57	689.43	—10.23

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	136.77	135.12	135.29	—1.61
Industrials	157.96	156.18	156.18	—2.02
Transp.	120.77	119.68	119.68	—1.40
Utilities	68.58	68.10	68.10	—0.45
Finance	149.35	147.71	147.71	—1.82

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	131,570,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	132,420,000
Prev consolidated close	157,504,880

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	210	272
Declined	374	321
Unchanged	234	225
Total Issues	818	818
New Highs	25	24
New Lows	4	6
Volume up	3,222,000	
Volume down	5,612,525	

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	385.75	—1.59	387.40	287.75
Industrials	393.35	—1.62	394.05	301.70
Finance	510.36	—2.01	513.63	358.15
Insurance	433.47	—1.69	440.96	347.35
Utilities	323.97	—1.46	326.19	279.21
Banks	417.71	—1.38	418.50	274.00
Transp.	352.80	—2.83	356.25	259.91

AMEX Most Actives

Not available

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.70	—0.01
Utilities	91.80	—0.10
Industrials	91.60	+0.07

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	452	778
Declined	1149	767
Unchanged	403	454
Total Issues	2004	1999
New Highs	40	58
New Lows	11	13
Volume up	22,781,270	
Volume down	95,610,070	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
May 14	253,649	653,483	40,234
May 13	244,694	606,599	117,023
May 12	239,338	563,689	122,146
May 9	253,524	493,756	105,540
May 8	235,751	462,364	83,854

*Included in the sales figures

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	265.57	261.40	261.91	—3.66
Transp.	199.76	196.61	197.38	—2.35
Utilities	102.34	101.25	101.60	—0.74
Finance	28.48	27.99	28.06	—0.42
Composite	237.54	233.93	234.43	—3.11

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	11,450,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	12,130,000
Prev. cons. volume	12,130,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
273.74	271.57	272.07	—1.34

NYSE Down; Volume Moderate

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plummeted in moderate trading Thursday, erasing all of Wednesday's gain.

Analysts attributed the loss to uncertainty about the course of interest rates and to futures-related selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 33.60 points, or 1.86 percent of its value, to close at 1,774.68.

Broader market indicators also retreated. The NYSE composite index dropped 1.61 to 135.29. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 3.31 to 234.43. The price of an average share fell 48 cents.

Declines led advances by almost 3-1.

A total of 131.57 million shares changed hands, compared with 132.14 million Wednesday.

The drop Thursday, viewed in conjunction with Wednesday's "hollow" rally, was part of the "ritualistic dance" of a market correction, said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.

Eugene Peroni Jr. of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards said investors were concerned about the course of interest rates.

The Federal Reserve's report Thursday that industrial production rose 0.2 percent, reflecting more strengththan most economists had expected, helped pressure the bond market.

When the economy shows signs of life, some investors worry that the Fed will be less inclined to let interest rates move lower, Mr. Gordon said.

After the market closed, the Fed reported that the nation's basic money supply expanded by $6.1 billion during the week ended May 5. The growth, added to last week's unexpected $3 billion rise, only reduced chances that the Fed will encourage lower interest rates.

Futures-related selling also kept the pressure on the market. When the June futures contract on the S & P 500-stock index traded at a discount to its underlying basket of cash equities, it became advantageous for traders to buy the futures contract and sell the relatively expensive equities.

On the trading floor Unocal was the most active NYSE-listed issue, losing ½ to 22⅝. Mesa sold a 12.35 million-share stake in Unocal in the second-largest block trade ever completed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Safeway Stores followed, jumping 3¾ to 41½.

Philadelphia Electric was third, easing ⅛ to 17½. Among other utilities, Commonwealth Edison eased ⅛ to 30⅝, Gulf States Utilities lost ⅛ to 10¼ and Ohio Edison lost ⅛ to 18½.

Other interest-rate sensitive financial issues retreated. Great Western Financial fell 1⅝ to 39¼, First Boston dropped 2⅞ to 52⅛ and CNA Financial lost 2¼ to 58.

IBM fell 2¾ to 145⅜. Elsewhere in the technology group, Digital Equipment lost 2¾ to 85¼, Cray Research dropped 1½ to 80¼ and Honeywell slid 1⅜ to 75¼.

In the semiconductor group, Texas Instruments dropped 3⅝ to 132⅞, National Semiconductor eased ½ to 13 ⅜ and Motorola retreated 1⅜ to 45.

To Our Readers

Over-the-Counter stock prices were not available in this edition because of technical problems.

Chopard

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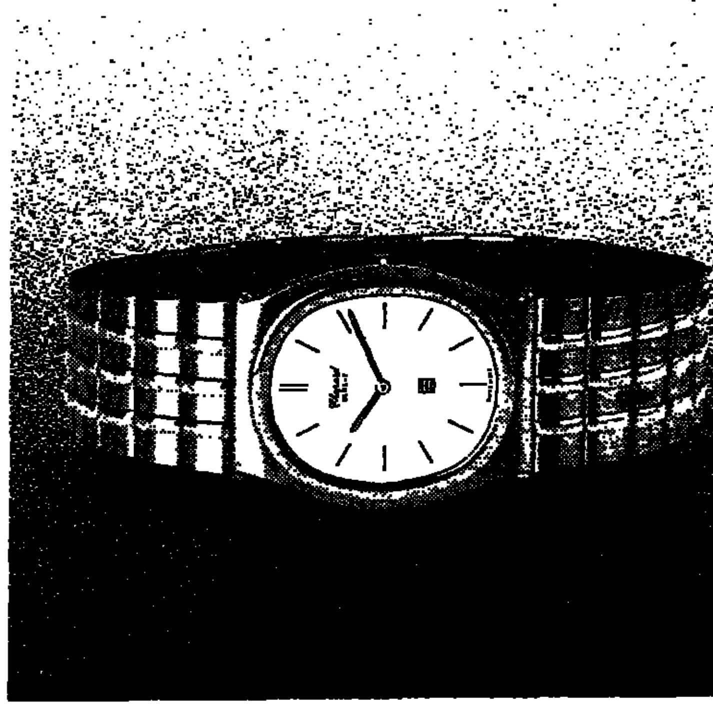

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24	11¼	AAR s	.44	2.0	20	95	22½	21¾	21⅞	— ¼
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.3		1596	29	28	28⅛	—1¼
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16¾	11	ARX	.71t	5.0	13	27	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
53⅝	32¾	ASA	2.00a	5.6		453x	36⅜	35⅝	36	— ⅜
18⅝	10½	AVX		2.2		118	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ¼
32	22¾	AZP	2.72	9.7	7	831	28⅞	28	28	— ⅜
91⅞	52	AbtLab	1.68	2.0	21	2538	87	84	84½	—1⅞
44⅝	43	AbtLb wi				68	43⅝	42½	42½	—1⅛
31⅞	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	1.7	21	60	29⅛	29	29	
24¼	10	AcmeC	.40	3.1		245	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ¼
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	3.9	20	111	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅝	AdaEx	1.90e	9.6		104	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
29	15	AdmMl	.40	1.6	12	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
20⅝	10¼	AdvSys	.53t	4.9	16	41	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
32⅞	22½	AMD				3786	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
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18⅝	14⅛	Adob pf	1.84	10.8		86	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
20¼	15¼	Adob pf	2.40	12.1		28	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	8½	Advest	.12a	.6	14	401	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ⅛
66¼	42¾	AetnLf	2.64	4.6	10	4659	59	57⅜	57⅝	—1⅜
69⅞	29	Ahmns	1.38	2.4	7	4612	59⅜	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅞
4⅜	2½	Aileen			95	342	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
83⅝	50⅝	AirPrd	1.48	2.0	15	286	75⅝	75⅛	75⅜	— ⅛
27¾	18¼	AirbFrt	.60	2.7	19	78	22½	22	22	— ⅜
2⅛	⅜	AlMoan	1.50c			16	½			
10¼	7½	AlaP dpf	.87	8.8		58	10	9⅞	9⅞	
107	86	AlaP pf	11.00	10.5		10z	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
90⅜	67¼	AlaP pf	8.28	9.3		100z	89	89	89	
26⅝	15¼	AlskAir	.16	.8	13	310	20¼	19⅞	19¾	— ¼
35	7⅞	Albrto s	.21	.9	30	255	23⅝	23	23⅝	+2⅛
39	26⅞	Albtsns	.84	2.4	14	496	35⅝	35	35	— ¼
34⅝	22¾	Alcan	.80	2.8		2345	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
46¾	32	AlcoStd	1.24	3.0	19	167	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ½
38¾	26	AlexAlx	1.00	2.7		1232	37⅝	37	37½	+ ¾
47½	22½	Alexdr			74	124	40½	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅞
101	75½	AllgCp	1.54t	1.6	20	25	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅞
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7⅛	3⅛	Equimk			26	239	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
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50½	33⅞	EqtRes	1.72	4.0	10	76	43⅛	42⅝	43	
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38	11⅞	Erbmnt	.40	1.4	20	362	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
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29⅝	18⅝	EssexC s	.70	2.5	16	9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
24⅛	15	Estrine	.72	3.6		123	20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
41½	20⅝	Ethyl	.64	1.7	19	1486	37½	37	37	— ⅜
56	35⅛	ExCelo	1.72	3.6	12	132	50	48	48⅛	—1½
19⅞	16⅛	Excelsr	1.84	9.3		20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
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100½	61½	FMC	2.20	2.3	15	2106	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞	+ ⅛
124⅝	77¼	FMC pf	1.99e	1.7		14	120½	120	120	
34⅝	22⅝	FPL Gp	2.04	6.6	10	1760	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
12⅞	9	FabCtr	.28	2.5	57	66	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
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(Continued on Page 12)

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
WEEKEND
May 16, 1986

Lartigue: A Sunlit World

PARIS — An enchanting exhibition of stereoscopic photographs by Jacques-Henri Lartigue, taken from 1902 to 1928, has just opened at the Grand Palais, the repository of Lartigue's gift to the nation of 100,000 prints and 130 photograph albums. The pictures, displayed for the first time in a way that gives the proper three-dimensional effect, were taken mostly with a Spido-Gaumont camera given to Lartigue when he was 8 years old.

Now he is 92 and he sits politely at the opening, his white hair brushed forward as it was when he was a boy, his eyes as always

by Mary Blume

wide with wonder, his legs coltish under lightweight cotton trousers. Lartigue and his wife, Florette, on a cold and rainy Paris day, are dressed *in sunny pastels as if* they were back home on the Côte d'Azur. They carry their own world with them, a world at once so ordered and enchanted that everyone feels at home with them. Strange American photographers, when they meet Lartigue, embrace him as if they had known him forever.

His photographs show a sunlit world of affection and play and discovery and comic pills where "the sun comes into the library again, the trees wave freshly on the lawn, my cousins collide and jump," as E.M. Forster wrote in "Marianne Thornton." They are happy memories of days we never knew and people smile when they look at the pictures and feel nostalgic. Lartigue himself is not the slightest bit nostalgic.

"Not at all, not at all," he says. He likes to repeat for emphasis. "What interests me is this moment, you must find in every day things that interest you. There is always something good."

He may be as fresh as a boy but he is not naive: he describes himself as a marathon runner who chases butterflies. To find the good one must have known its opposite — if black did not exist there would be no white" — and to have the endurance always to find pleasure suggests discipline and taste. "It is a question of not being lazy and sometimes it is difficult." He exercises every morning, even this past winter when he was quite ill and even when he was young and came home at 6 A.M. from a night of dancing.

The Lartigues live in Opio, in the hills above the Riviera, where Florette Lartigue was born and where Lartigue spent many of the years between the wars as a fashionable portraitist and assistant to film directors: handsome, a tennis champion, a lover of fast cars and beautiful women, wearing a gardenia in the lapel of his dinner jacket so its fragrance would *mingle with the perfume of* his dancing partner. He was well-liked and always invited but never rich because he didn't make portraits unless it amused him.

"Mademoiselle X asks me to do her portrait (not ugly enough for me to refuse, not pretty enough for me even to remember her name)," he writes in "L'Oeil de la Memoire," his diary from the years 1932-1985 just published in Paris by Editions Carrère-Michel Lafon. When he was invited to do the official photograph of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, he refused because the idea didn't amuse him. Then he was persuaded to go see the president.

"He is very nice, very witty, so I said yes. Because he pleased me." His photograph of the smiling president in front of a fluttering tricolor was an engaging departure from the traditional photograph of the solemn chief of state backed by a wall of leather-bound books.

Lartigue had taken pictures all his life and pasted them in albums just as he has kept a diary. But it was not until relatively recently — in the 1960s — that his pictures were exhibited and so he remains, in the deepest sense an amateur. "Happily, I am completely amateur, I do nothing but what amuses me." Right now it amuses him to photograph gardens. He thinks he was born happy; he knows he has never been old.

"I never have been and hope I never shall be. A lot of people celebrated my 90th birthday, even in Germany and England. It was all very nice, but it was they who knew I was old. *I wasn't aware of it.*"

The little boy who dashed to the Bois de Boulogne after school to take pictures of fashionable ladies was, he says, "just a little boy, not talkative at all. I was very sensitive,

Two "Photographs in Relief": Above, Lartigue's friend Sala, who died in 1929. His brother Zissou posed as a phantom, at right.

too sensitive, and I liked being alone but I was not alone because there were always people around. I don't think I've changed all that much since I was little."

When he was little, he says, he would cry in front of the windows of toy stores — not from envy but because the profusion was too great for him to appreciate and absorb. Because the only way to keep alive his sense of wonder is to be selective, his friends have on occasion thought him superficial and indifferent, while perhaps he was simply wise. In his journal, noting the queasy hysteria of the phony war period in 1940, he writes, "I am considered an ostrich to keep my joie de vivre instead of killing it in advance like everyone else."

FOR him, Lartigue says, the calamity of calamities would be to become blasé. He sees a world in a grain of sand and also sees the grain of sand for what it is; he is an intimist. Describing in his diary a trip to Yosemite with Ansel Adams, phtographer of mighty landscapes, he speaks of Adams's huge vision and his own excitement over a blade of grass: "The two of us are like an ant on whose head a volcano has landed."

The Lartigues' house is snug and fragrant, with a garden just a bit fresher and brighter than its neighbors and a traditional ocher facade that is just a bit richer in color because it was painted in the old fashioned way with a broom, which gives a rougher surface and a richer play of light. They receive at their round kitchen table, where Florette Lartigue serves a cup of excellent tea.

Florette, Lartigue's third wife, has a round and observing face — "like a shiny apple," Lartigue says — and a countrywoman's deft solidity. Her dark hair is like a neat brioche and her fingernails are elegant and polished red — "a charming little person with the hands of vamp." Lartigue wrote in his diary after their first meeting in Monte Carlo in 1942. She was 20, he was 48.

Their day starts with a hearty breakfast because they think the new day should be welcomed. Lartigue does take a siesta but before, not after, lunch because "after leaves your head heavy." He writes his diary regularly but never rereads it, and Florette types it up. His diary, photography and painting have always been the three poles of his life, and photography only assumed its public importance when, after the war, Lartigue was strapped for money and wondered if something couldn't be done with his snaps. After a trip to New York in 1962 he was recognized and cherished as a great photographer.

Lartigue is enormously sensitive to the moment but has none of the priggishness that can be inferred from Cartier-Bresson's phrase, "the decisive moment." For Lartigue, all moments are good.

From the start he took his pictures to preserve moments of enchantment just as he would squeeze his eyes shut as a small boy to fix forever something he had seen. In a way his camera is only an accessory to this childish act: The photographs, Lartigue has said, are taken because he is like a good cook who preserves the cherries so they won't go to waste.

From the start, Lartigue was fascinated by movement and speed. With his tennis player's reflexes his sense of time is acute (he doesn't wear a watch, Florette prudently does). So must be his sense of time's passage. "In order not to fear death, one must be very much alive," he writes.

The photographs in the Grand Palais, superbly hung by Martine d'Astier, evoke sunlit days. So does the journal, with its vivid brush strokes of people and places (one woman, fine-boned but too soft, looks like "an overfed greyhound"). He records with vivacity the authentic glamour of the years between the wars and the light of common day that is our times.

Over the years the magnificent cars — Hispanos, Bugattis, Delages — and the jaunty nicknames — Dédé, Coco, Ketti, Meg, Mimie, Chouchou, May — disappear. The cars are replaced by what Lartigue refers to dismissively as wheelbarrows and sometimes the bearers of the nicknames briefly resurface, disconcertingly thick-waisted and with coarsened skins. But in general old friends are replaced by new and the pages of his diary are filled now with such names as Charlotte Rampling, Helmut Newton, Richard Avedon and Jean-Loup Sieff. He photographs a jogging race at Cannes, where once he designed glamorous galas and, having accepted an assignment to take "romantic" pictures of Monte Carlo, he is guided around the mini-metropolis that he first visited in 1911. "Rather like being shown around one's own apartment," he says.

The world may be a lot dimmer but Lartigue supplies his own light. He is quite simply radiant — a man not of adult conviction but of childlike trust. "I have," he says, "put my hand in God's." ■

Saturday Night Fever, Cheek to Chic In a Chinese Disco

by Kate Singleton

GUILIN, China — I'm not a habituée of discos. I don't suppose Xing Lider was either, to judge by the way he danced. But his invitation was irresistible. You don't often get a chance to go to an all-local disco in a city like Guilin, in southern Guangxi province.

Actually I almost didn't get the opportunity myself. Xing Lider had warned me that a foreigner might be viewed with suspicion. I was to say that I was teaching English at the Guangxi Teachers' University. The first guard to stop me didn't seem convinced, but referred me on to the comrades manning the entrance. I wouldn't like their modest dance hall, they told me; the big hotels offered better entertainment for honored guests. I insisted, added persuasive touches to my story, and other people were called in for their opinions. After five minutes a decision was made in my favor. I was ushered in and told to look out for my wallet and passport.

The disco was vast. A former army assembly theater transformed by a coat of white paint, two strings of lights suspended from the ceiling and a couple of colored strobe elements fixed on the side walls. On stage was the band: two violins, one double bass, drums (played by a woman), a bassoon, clarinets, a strange old cor anglais, two female singers who strode up and down, microphone in hand, as though they were marshalling the troops, and a male singer better blessed with the physique for the role. Chinese music with a quasi-Western beat.

On the dance floor, more than 500 of Guilin's youth danced or hung around drinking Coca-Cola. Every now and then the discreet cheek-to-cheek shuffle (wardens with red armbands presumably discouraged anything excessive) was shaken into something livelier when the band had a rest and the tape deck was used. On these occasions people would look round to see how neighbors were coping with the Western contemporary dance idiom. My efforts were watched by a crowd that grew until it paralyzed half the dance floor. Fortunately people are quick to learn and improve on the original. My escort, a 27-year-old student of business management, was slightly embarassed, but also rather proud.

Compared with dusty shabbiness of everyday Guilin attire, Saturday night dress clearly expressed the last word in local fashions: track suits, jeans, sports jackets, hand-knit sweaters, down jackets (less flattering on the dance floor, but more practical: there's no heating south of the Yangtze River and winter evenings are far from warm), a variety of jogging and tennis shoes, blouses, a certain amount of jewelry, a touch of make-up here and there and the odd waft of cologne. Outstanding for his panache was a young man with permed hair, a bow tie, a white shirt and a pale jacket over dark pants.

Now Guilin is a far cry from a metropolis like Shanghai. Yet, small and sleepy though it is with its population of 300,000, Guilin sees its share of foreigners because it is the mecca of Chinese tourism. Its unique attraction is the landscape: those starkly upward jutting rocks that tower above rivers and lakes where fishermen cast their nets from boats — you've seen it in traditional Chinese paintings.

GUILIN will probably change considerably over the next few years. New hotels are going up under joint venture plans, and old hotels are being temporarily taken over by specialized Hong Kong-based management firms who will pilot them into the modern age. This means that in the city itself you still see much that is very poor, patched and basic. But the seeds of change have begun to take root. A quick inspection of the local stores, for instance, reveals an abundance of "Graceful Hairstyling Sets" at 35 yuan each (about $11, almost half a 25-year-old bank clerk's monthly wage) to say nothing of the make-up kits at 9.45 yuan. Surrounded by daytime drabness it may be hard to imagine who the purchasers are. But a glance at the wavy hairdos (male and female) and the blushing cheeks (so far only female) at the disco explains everything.

After a couple of hours on the dance floor I felt I could do with a drink that wasn't Coca-Cola. As we pedaled across town in search of refreshment Xing told me that discos and dance halls had been going in Guilin for about a year and a half, but that the threat of excessive Westernization kept the authorities on the alert. Only four months ago, he said, a similar sort of establishment to the one we'd just left became the object of some local criticism and was closed. Apparently the lady comrades of Guilin, convinced that the place was a den of iniquity, persuaded the press to step in. With creative flair one journalist wrote that things had gone so far toward perdition that after one evening's entertainment four bras were found on the dance floor. This surely meant *that things were even worse in Guilin than in* the West, for whereas Western youth undress from the outside inward, our Chinese youth were clearly undressing from the inside outward!

What Xing had called "a music house with drinking" turned out to be a sort of latter-day *café chantant* on the first floor of a newish building at one end of the main street. In one corner was the band: two electric guitars, drums, a trumpet. This time the singers sounded and looked good. The punchiest had zippers all over his trousers and an Elvis hairstyle. The decor also had a certain atmosphere: more sophisticated lighting, a number of small tables covered with empty bottles. There were about 70 people there, including a table of Japanese

> Compared with everyday attire, disco dress expressed the last word in local fashions: track suits, jeans, jogging and tennis shoes, a certain amount of jewelry, a touch of make-up the odd waft of cologne.

and one of Hong Kong Chinese. The others, Xing Lider assured me, were more or less local. Locals with money in their pockets.

The visual evidence that a portion of the Guilin population (albeit small) could afford to drink in a place like this began to make sense of other goods I'd seen in the stores: the Kawasake GTO-110-II at 4,598 yuan (about $1,500); the washing machine and spin dryer at 399 yuan; the black and white TV at 420 yuan and the color set at 1,700; the *fridge and freezer at 860 yuan; the omnipresent* Sanyo cassette player and radio at 997.

As Xing pointed out, whereas young office workers will be paid in the region of 80 yuan a month, farmers who back agricultural know-how with business acumen may make in excess of 2,000 a month. Rents are low and food is inexpensive for both. The Guilin success story par excellence concerns the three Gan brothers who five years ago set up a small factory producing what Xing called "a special perfume. You know, some Chinese people have a bad smell from the armpits. This special perfume is for the bad smell from the armpits. It is called Jinguihua, or Golden Osmanthis." Well, Jinguihua has been so successful that last year the Gan brothers donated 300,000 yuan to a local primary school.

As we sat drinking beer a young couple joined us and struck up a conversation. The girl was a bit too casual-chic to be local. In fact she told us that she was studying at the Beijing School of Tourism, and was in Guilin to spend a few days with her boyfriend, a tourist guide. As a profession, being a guide has its perks: The young man chain-smoked Dunhills and handed them around with ostentatious generosity, and on his wrists he wore two watches, one traditional and the other digital. Status symbols.

When we left the café Xing Lider, who didn't seem in the least envious, commented that either these were gifts from foreign tourists or the young man had "a window open to the south wind." I didn't grasp this last point. A relation in Hong Kong, Xing explained. ■

Kate Singleton is a journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

Classical Records: A European Affair

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Sales of classical LPs, CDs and cassettes are booming these days, boosted by the popular acceptance of the compact disc. But while the United States counts as the leading classical-music market — some 40 percent of the worldwide total, by most estimates — the bulk of the profits are flowing to non-American record companies.

The old days are long gone, when U.S. recording giants like RCA and Columbia dominated classical sales, signing all the great conductors, singers, instrumentalists and orchestras to exclusive contracts. Today, Europeans control the classical record business, just as the Japanese manufacture the majority of the players on which those records are heard. American lovers of classical music have been reduced to the status of passive consumers, controlled from abroad like victims of cultural imperialism.

The implications of this state of affairs are potentially grave. When a Leonard Bernstein or a James Levine has to go to Vienna or Munich to record, or a Lynn Harrell or a Pinchas Zukerman finds his major recording opportunities in London or Paris, or when Shirley Verrett or Simon Estes must record in Milan or Rome or Berlin rather than New York, something vital is being sapped from U.S. musical life. Because when those people are there, they're not here.

But it's not just a question of where they record; it matters for whom they're recording. Careers are made as much through recordings these days as through concerts, and American musicians are likely to be slighted by the public when recording artists are chosen by European executives responding to European tastes. Composers are either confined to marginally distributed mini-labels, which can only afford to record small-scale works, or are pressured into accessible idioms the record companies think they can sell. Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, who in 1983 became the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize for composition, says she received not a flicker of interest from a major American company after getting the prize.

CBS once had four U.S. orchestras under exclusive contract. Now it has none, and of the American "big five," only the Chicago Symphony continues to record regularly for a major American firm — and then only with Levine, not Georg Solti or Claudio Abbado. Studio recordings of operas hardly ever take place in the United States now. Ensembles other than orchestras are slighted, too. The Boston Early Music Festival Orchestra hasn't been able to land a record contract, in part because the European companies have their own European early-music groups, and in part because the Boston musicians can't find adequate corporate support here.

Various more or less lurid, more or less plausible explanations have been offered for this development: the latent philistinism of the American character, unrestrained since the market for pop music swamped the record industry 15 years ago; the economic boom in Europe and that continent's inherent cultural superiority; the departure of a few key figures from the U.S. record industry who had taken the high road in the 1940s, '50s and '60s; the new importance of classical reissues, making new recordings less important; even the application of an inappropriate set of accounting procedures to determine a classical label's profitability.

There are those who contend that the European domination of classical recording is both harmless and inevitable, reflecting the internationalization of the record business. Others see that business in transition, with aggressive smaller American companies beginning to take up the slack left by the majors. Still other observers feel the U.S. majors are making a comeback, and that the ways they are differentiating themselves from the European companies point to a revitalization of classical music itself.

WHATEVER the conclusions, there can be no question that the domination is real. The Recording Industry Association of America offers no statistics broken down by musical genre, so market shares have to be extrapolated from the claims of individual companies. But it would seem that Polygram Classics, a conglomerate English Decca (London is its U.S. label), Philips (the Netherlands) and Deutsche Grammophon (West Germany), with their many subsidiary labels and special imports, makes up roughly half of all U.S. classical sales. The British-owned Capitol-EMI, marketed in the United States mostly as Angel, accounts for another few percentage points, so that by adding smaller labels and imports, the total European share of the U.S. market must be well over 60 percent.

Of the rest, Joseph F. Dash, head of CBS Masterworks, says that his label's share of the U.S. market currently

Leonard Bernstein.

Pinchas Zukerman.

amounts to some 25 percent. RCA Red Seal (whose major large-scale projects now come from European labels it distributes here, Erato from France and Eurodisc from West Germany) makes up less than half of that, and smaller U.S. companies, from Nonesuch to Telarc down to tiny vanity labels, fill out the rest.

In searching for the reasons American companies allowed their classical divisions to decline, one common complaint has been that those companies have been taken over, in this age of corporate conglomerates, by accountants and lawyers. Power has shifted from an older generation, often with a European background — Goddard Lieberson of Columbia is often adduced as the prototype

Continued on page 11

TRAVEL

A Taste for Claws

Miami Herald

by Mark J. Kurlansky

VACA KEY, Florida — "I'm a meat and potatoes man," Tom Coppedge said as he guided his 43-foot fishing boat by radar through the dark at 4:30 A.M. on the Gulf of Mexico, somewhere west of Key West.

"I'd have to be stupid to pay $12 a pound for crab," quipped the lean and weathered fisherman. But many people do pay it, making stone crab the most lucrative catch in Florida. Coppedge averages $4 a pound, hauling heavy traps from the ocean floor, sometimes for more than 12 hours a day.

During crab season, from fall to spring, stone crabs are the leading seafood specialty of Florida. They are now marketed along most of the U.S. East Coast and as far away as Japan. Yet the entire market was developed almost single-handedly by one Miami Beach restaurant.

The restaurant is called Joe's Stone Crab and it is so identified with this crustacean that it is only open during the seven-month crab season. Most of this time, for lunch and dinner, a long line of waiting customers wraps around the restaurant.

In 1913, when Joe Weiss, a Hungarian immigrant, came from New York and founded Miami Beach's first restaurant, nobody was eating stone crabs.

"For years these things had been like a carpet on the bottom of the bay," recalled Joe's son Jesse, 79. According to Jesse, a Japanese icthyologist suggested to Joe that he serve the crabs. Weiss cooked some to try, but was not impressed. Then they were chilled and tried again. They knew they had something. Today the claws are always served chilled, usually with a mustard mayonnaise sauce.

They are not a carpet on the bay anymore. Florida fishermen search hard for them, using electronic devices to locate likely troughs on the ocean floor. Then they set plastic traps baited with mackerel heads.

Coppedge, known on the Keys as one of the best crabbers around, said he has to bring in 300 pounds to break even for a day. So he goes out long days with his two-man crew, hauling up as many as 600 traps from the brillant blue-green waters.

Faced with growing demand, the Florida state government is trying to maintain the crab population by making it illegal to bring a stone crab to shore. Except for their giant claws, they are rather meatless. Fishermen break the claws off and throw the crab back into the ocean where it grows new claws.

The claws must be broken off with just the right snapping motion. If they are not broken cleanly water will enter the body and kill the animal.

The claws are brought to shore, boiled for eight minutes and quickly chilled. Crabbers like to work for the fisheries owned by Irwin Sawitz, Jesse Weiss's son-in-law, because he has made marketing stone crabs a lucrative sideline at Joe's. To fishermen this means that even in great years when the crabs are plentiful, he has an inexhaustible market.

One of the main problems with supply is man's intrusion into nature's food chain. If Americans ate less of the popular grouper and snapper and more octopus, they could have a lot more stone crab. Grouper and snapper eat octopus, but few people in the United States do. So, deprived of natural enemies, the octopus population is rapidly growing, and an octopus likes nothing better than to sneak up behind a crab, hold the claws back with its arms, paralyze the crab with a slight poison and suck out the meat.

Anne Day

Monica Cohe, Black Star

Crabbers breaking off the claws and, right, a stone-crab eating contest.

SINCE the natural habitat of the octopus is dark holes, they readily crawl into crab traps. They eat the catch and even the bait. "We had three stone crab claws and 350 pounds of octopus," a crewman reported on a day's fishing earlier this season. In the 1983-4 season, and again last year, crabbers on the west coast of Florida were almost wiped out by octopuses.

Gilbert L. Voss, octopus expert at the University of Miami, offers one solution — "sell octopus." But most fish houses will pay only 20 cents a pound for octopus as grouper bait.

Voss loves it. So does his wife, who happens to be an expert on squid. To further promote octopus eating Voss is writing a cookbook of octopus recipes, such as octopus in its ink, black pasta from octopus ink and octopus and red pepper.

While he has had some success in generating interest in octopus, he has had less success getting the local fishing industry to catch it. He has developed octopus traps and worked with fishermen on how to use them and instructed fisheries in how to prepare and ship octopus.

But fishermen just don't like octopus. It is the smartest of all invertebrates. It can be trained in two days to pull the cork out of a bottle. In and out of water they wander and climb everywhere. Traditional octopus fishermen kill them by biting them between the eyes. Florida fishermen do not want to do that, so the octopuses turn up everywhere. An octopus can wriggle through a hole smaller than its eyeball.

"I tried them once," said Tom Coppedge of octopus fishing. "I got 20 cents a pound and the damn things wouldn't stay in the bucket." ■

Mark J. Kurlansky is a journalist based in Miami.

Back to the Future: London Airship Turns Out to Be a Going Concern

by Daniela Iacono

LONDON — There's a blimp in London's skies these days, carrying paying passengers for the first time since the great airships of the 1930s. The six-seater sails over the British capital four times a day, hovering 1,000 feet (300 meters) over such London sights as St. Paul's Cathedral, and Tower Bridge.

Passengers pay £100 ($150) for the 90-minute sightseeing tour — the first time seats have been sold on a commercial airship flight since the Graf Zeppelin flew from Rio de Janeiro to Germany in 1937. The service, which ends on June 15, is fully booked. Standby seats are occasionally available at the Royal Air Force's Cardington base north of London, the blimp's home. More than 2,000 people have put their names on a waiting list and Airship Industries, which operates the Skyship, says it will offer the tour again.

AI sees the London service as a way to get the public to accept airships as a safe form of transport again: "There is is large ignorance about airships," said Martin Hull, AI's flight operations administrator. Between the wars, huge airships, fitted out like luxury hotels, carried passengers across continents in an airborne comfort and style that has yet to be matched. But a string of disasters forced their abandonment. The most spectacular accident happened on May 6, 1937, when the Hindenburg's hydrogen-filled gas bag burst into flames while arriving at Lakehurst, New Jersey, on a flight from Germany, killing 36 people.

"Comparing the old ships to the modern ones is like comparing an old biplane to the Concorde," said Algy Williams, public relations officer for AI. The crucial difference is that non-flammable helium has replaced highly volatile hydrogen as the lighter-than-air gas. Airship Industries has plans for a much larger airship, perhaps up to 600 feet long, to undertake an intercity service between London and Paris in the next three to five years. If successful, they may include a London-Amsterdam run. The company says that although blimps fly slower than commercial aircraft, they are quieter and need less space to land. Terminals could be closer to city centers.

The blimp would carry some 200 passengers "in executive class comfort with first-class catering," Williams said. The ride would take about two and a half hours and prices would be competitive with those of commercial airlines. ■

Daniela Iacono is on the staff of United Press International in London.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Theater an der Wien, (tel: 58.8.30).
SPRING FESTIVAL, May 10-June 15.
May 17, 19: "La Finta Giardiniera" (Mozart) Opera National de Bruxelles.
●Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04).
EXHIBITION — To Aug 31: Adolf Loos, interiors.
●Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
EXHIBITION — To June 8: Art Nouveau Jewellery 1900-1925.
May 22-Sept. 28: "Loetz Glasses 1895-1905."
●Museum of the 20th Century, (tel. 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — May 17-June 29: Frank Gertsch: recent painting.
●National Library (tel: 52.16.84).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Bibliotheca Eugeniana: The Collection of Prince Eugene," commemorates the 250th anniversary of the death of the Austrian military hero.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
EXHIBITION — To June 8: Works by six Belgian artists: Antoine Mortier, Roel d'Haese, Maurice Wyckaert, Raoul De Keyser, Walter Swennen, Karel Dierickx.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 29: "The Bernstein Story": The life and work of Leonard Bernstein.
To May 26: "Print '86." Works by British printmakers.
To May 30: Amnesty International Cartoon Exhibition: cartoons inspired by the organization's activities, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.
To July 20: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — May 23-26: "Troilus and Cressida" (Shakespeare).
May 16-22, 28, 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).
May 23-27, The Pit: "Death of a Fascist," (Michael Hastings).
May 16-29, The Pit: "Philistines" (Gorky).
●Courtwald Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
EXHIBITION — To June 15: "The Hidden Face of Manet" investigates the artist's working processes, via analysis of 50 works.
●Commonwealth Intstitute (tel: 60.34.535).
EXHIBITION — To May 25: Kashmir and European Paisley Shawls.
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
OPERA — English National Opera — May 20, 24: "Doctor Faust" (Busoni).
May 16, 22, : "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).
May 17: 23, 29, 31: "Die Fledermaus" (R.Strauss).
May 21, 28, 30: "The Mask of Orpheus" (Harrison Birtwistle).
●London Olympia (tel: 741.44.11).
EXHIBITION — May 29-June 1: International Contemporary Arts Fair. Over 100 galleries will exhibit works by artists from 24 countris.
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Eros".
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
BALLET — May 19, 22: "Concerto" (MacMillan / Shostakovich). "Le Baiser de la fee," (MacMillan / Stravinsky). "Anastasia," (Act III) (MacMillan / Martinu).
May 21, 27: "Birthday Offering" (Ashton / Glazunov); "The Sons of Horus" (David Bintley / Peter McGowan); "A Month in the Country" (Ashton / Chopin).
OPERA — May 16: "Tosca" (Puccini).
May 17, 20, 23, 26, 28, 31: "Carmen" (Bizet).
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To July 20: Eight paintings by New York artist Terry Winters.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings.
To June 1: Photographs by British photographer Roger Mayne.
To June 1: Design for British Dress and Furnishing Fabrics, 18th Century to the Present.
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.
OXFORD, Ashmolean Museum, (tel: 0865. 57.5.22).
EXHIBITION — To June 22: Drawings by Guercino (1591-1666).
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789. 69191).
THEATER — To May 31: "Romeo and Juliet."
To May 31: "The Winter's Tale" (Shakespeare).

FRANCE

LYON, Opéra (tel: (78).28.09.69).
OPERA — May 16, 18, 20, 22, 24: "Oberon" (Weber).
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 26: "Joze Plecnik, architect (1872-1957)."
To June 15: "Explosante Fixe": Photography and Surrealism. Photographs by Man Ray, André Kertész, Hans Bellmer, Brassaï.
●Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
EXHIBITION — To June 16: "The Court of the Great Moghul": 180 Indian miniatures, plus manuscripts and coins.
●Centre Culturel et Artistique de Montrouge (tel: 656.52.52).
EXHIBITION — To May 28: Salon de Montrouge — Exhibition of modern painting, drawing and plastic art, which includes a retrospective of works (1915-1942) by Chaim Soutine.
●Cafe de la Danse (tel: 43.57.05.35).
DANCE — To May 28: "Rencontres Internationales": To May 17: "Collision Course" (Edwige Wood).
To May 17: "La Diva du Tennis" (Rachel Salik).
May 20-23: "Dis la Vague" (Bernadette Onfroy, Michael Lonsdale).
May 20-23: "Notes de Cahiers Marocains" (Nancy du Plessis).
●Galerie Isy Brachot (tel: 43.54.22.40).
EXHIBITION — To July 10: Surrealism in Belgium. Paintings, drawings, and collages, by Belgian surrealists, Magritte, Delvaux, and Mesens, as well works by lesser known artists.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
To June 16: "Rasa: The Nine Faces of Indian Art." Sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections.
To July 28: 250 works of 19th century French sculpture, including works by Rude, Bourdelle, Maillol, Degas.
●Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13).
EXHIBITION — Judith Clancy: "Paris vivant," collages and drawings of Paris.
●Musée Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.65).
EXHIBITION — To May 26: Chinese lacquer ware from the Linden-Museum in Stuttgart.
●Musée Jacquemart-André (tel: 43.29.55.10).
EXHIBITION — To July 20: The Institut de France at the Present Day. Exhibitions, including works of art and manuscripts, that serve to demonstrate the institute's activities.
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
EXHIBITION — To June 9: A collection of 19th century pastels from the Louvre.
●Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95).
EXHIBITION — To June 8: Italian painting of the 17th-18th centuries from the collections of the museums of northern France.
●Opera (tel: 47.42.57.50).
BALLET — May 18, 21, 24, 26: Soirée by the Paris Ballet.
OPERA — May 17, 20, 23, 27: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
May 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
●Opera Comique (tel: 42.96.06.11).
OPERA — May 17, 19, 20: "La Fille du Regiment" (Donizetti).
●Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 47.20.36.37).
OPERA — May 20, 22, 24: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).
●Théâtre de la Ville (48.47.54.42).
DANCE — To May 31: Carolyn Carson.
●Théâtre de Paris (tel: 42.78.19.54).
BALLET — To May 16, 20, 21: Young French Ballet.
MARSEILLE, Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: (91).54.77.75).
EXHIBITION — To June 30: "The Planet in Panic": The influences and spread of Surrealism, 1938-47.

GERMANY

BONN, Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).
EXHIBITION — To June 15: High Society in the Federal Republic: Photographs by Herlinde Koelbl 1979-1985.
BERLIN, Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
EXHIBITION — To June 16: Works by Belgian De Stijl artist Georges Vantongerloo (1886-1965).
●Amerika Haus. (tel: 819.76.61).
EXHIBITION — To May 24: Retrospective of photography by Lee Friedlander.
●Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — May 17: "Cosi fan Tutte" (Mozart).
May 21, 23: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
May 22, 30: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
●Staatliche Kunsthalle (tel: 261.70.67).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 15: Paintings and drawings by East German artist Volker Stelzmann.
COLOGNE, Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
●Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 221.41.98).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: Imperial Chinese Cloisonné, from the collection of Pierre Uldry.
●Rudolf Kicken Galerie (tel: 21.02.34).
EXHIBITION — To May 24: Hans Poelzig, Architectural Drawings.
DUSSELDORF, Kunstverein (tel: 32.70.23).
EXHIBITION — To May 25: Joseph Beuys: 250 paintings from the years 1952-86, from a private collection.
HAMBURG, Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 8: "George Grosz in Berlin": works by the German caricaturist and social satirist (1893-1959).
To June 29: German and Dutch Renaissance drawings (1445-1636) from the collection of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.
●Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
BALLET — To May 18: Hamburger Ballett-Tage.
May 16: "Artus-Sage."
May 18: "Nijinsky-Gala."
OPERA — May 19, 22: "Don Carlo" (Verdi).
May 21, 24: "Belsazar" (Handel).
May 23, 25: "Turandot" (Puccini).
MUNICH, Nationaltheater (tel: 22.13.16).
OPERA — May 19: "La Forza del Destino" (Verdi).
May 21: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
May 23, 29: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
●Staatsgemaldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
EXHIBITION — To June 1: "Photographs," by Hans Hartung.
STUTTGART, Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
EXHIBITION — May 25: Julius Bissier: works from 1948-65.
TÜBINGEN, Kunsthalle.
EXHIBITION — To May 25: A selection of 200 of Pablo Picasso's works on paper from throughout his career; pastels, paintings, and watercolors.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Bargello (tel: 21.08.01), and Gipsoteca.
EXHIBITION — To May 30: "Homage to Donatello," commemorating the 600th anniversary of the sculptor's birth.
●Museo Alinari, Palazzo Rucellai.
EXHIBITION — To July 15: Ruskin's Florence: Dagnerrotypes of Tuscany and Veneto from the Ruskin collection, and photographs from Ruskin's "Mornings."
●Palazzo Strozzi.
EXHIBITION — To June 16: 74 sculptural works by Degas.
MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).
EXHIBITION — To July 7: Eight Italian Painters, 1952-54: Afro, Birolli, Corpora, Moreni, Morlotti, Santomaso, Turcato, Vedova.
To July 7: Fausto Pirandello: works on paper 1921-75.
ROME, Academia di Francia, Villa Medici (tel: 67.6.11).
EXHIBITION — To June 15: A collection of traditional and ceremonial African sculpture.
●Palazzo San Michele.
EXHIBITION — To June 29: The Tiber, an Ancient Mediterranean Route: the Tiber as represented in art from 1500 to the beginning of the 20th century.
●Galleria Editalia (tel: 361.02.46).
EXHIBITION — To June 7: An exhibition of Futurist art focusing on the movement's love of the mechanical.
VENICE, Chiesa di S. Stae.
EXHIBITION — To June 1: "Boccioni in Venice" documents the career of Umberto Boccioni, with works by Balla, Severini, and other Futurist artists.
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
EXHIBITION — To July 20: "Venice and the Defense of the Levant, Lepanto to Candia (1570-1670)."
●Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
EXHIBITION — To June 29: The photography of Ansel Adams.
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711)
EXHIBITION — To Oct.12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspECts of the Futurist movement.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Rijkamuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITION — May 17-Sept. 9: French Graphic Art at the Impressionist Period: Prints by Degas, Pissarro and others juxtaposed with works by artists not usually associated with Impressionism.
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
EXHIBITION — To June 1: An exhibition of photographs which present Amnesty International's work over 25 years.
●Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81).
EXHIBITION — To June 8: 90 Etchings by James McNeill Whistler from a private collection.
ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).
CONCERTS — May 18: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra — James Conlon, conductor, Placido Domingo, tenor, Carol Vaness, soprano, Jose Van Dam, bass (Bel Canto program).
●Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 36.05.00).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 17: A selection of works from the museum's collection, including 100 17th-century Dutch paintings, and 2 restored paintings by Bosch.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To July 13: Prints and watercolors by William Blake from the Gallery's collection, including the series of 21 line engravings illustrating the Book of Job.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Centro Cultural de la Fundacion Barcelonesa.
EXHIBITION — To May 18: "Women in Pharonic Times": 100 objects from the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.
●Gran Teatre del Liceu (tel: 318.92.77).
OPERA — May 18, 21, 24: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
MADRID, Bibliotecs Nacional, Picasso Show Rooms, (435.40.03).
EXHIBITION — To June 15: "Contrasts in Form," representative works of 20th century geometric abstract painting, 1910-1980. Includes works by Picasso, Delaunay, Popova, Malevitch, Léger, Mondrian, Kandinsky, Le Corbusier.
●Spanish Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 449.71.50).
EXHIBITION — To June 30: 125 works by Claude Monet from collections worldwide.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, Kunsthaus, (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To May 25: Paintings and drawings by Gustave Moreau.
MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
To Nov. 2: A comprehensive exhibition of over 200 works by Alberto Giacometti, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the artist's death.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860-6868).
EXHIBITION — To July 13: "Bon Voyage! Designs for Travel": Travel accessories illustrating the history of travel; 200 objects of the 14th-20th centuries.
●Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To July 6: Enzo Cucchi: Recent works are featured in the artists first major exhibition in the U.S.
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 15: "Rodin: The Gerald B. Cantor Collection."
To June 22: "Gothic and Renaissance Art in Nuremberg," 270 works in a variety of media.
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 13: "Richard Serra/Sculpture," a retrospective.
May 19-Aug. 19: Jasper Johns print retrospective.
●Morgan Library. (tel: 685.00.08).
EXHIBITION — To July 31: From Merchants to Emperors: British Artists in India, 1757-1930.
SAN FRANCISCO, Museum of Modern Art (tel: 863.88.00).
EXHIBITION — To June 28: Mark Rothko: Works on paper. A retrospective of works from the late 1920s until the artist's death in 1970.
●De Young Museum (tel: 842-6353).
To July 6: "The New Painting: Impressionism 1874-1886."
WASHINGTON, D.C., Smithsonian Institution (tel: 357.26.27).
EXHIBITION — To July 6: A retrospective of the sculpture and works on paper of California artist Robert Arneson.
●National Gallery. (tel: 737.42.15).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 15: "Impressionism and Early Modern Painting": 41 paintings, by Cézanne, Gaugin, Monet, Matisse, Picasso, Renoir and van Gogh, from Moscow's Puskin museum and the Hermitage in Leningrad.

WEEKEND

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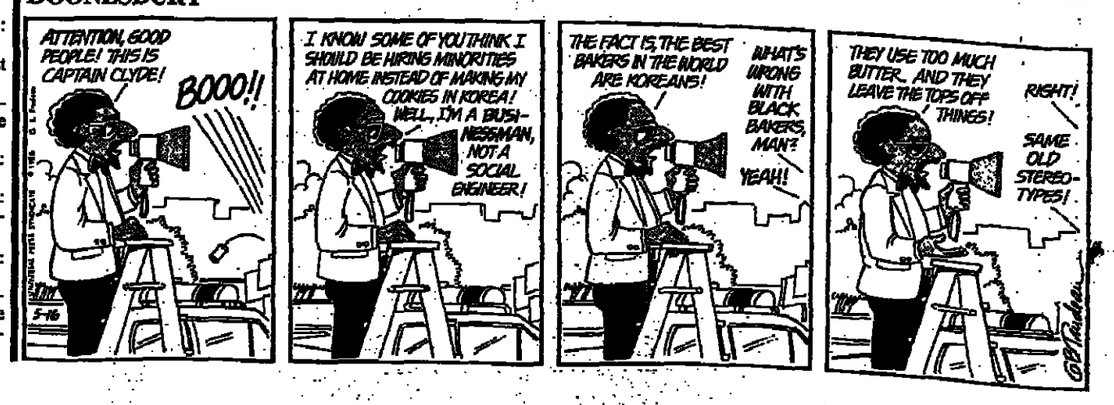


هكذا امتد الأصل

TRAVEL

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Going Weekend Shopping Among Hotel Packages

by Roger Collis

IT'S a familiar Friday dilemma: You've just finished three days of meetings in Vienna and your next appointment is at 9:30 A.M. Monday in Paris. Do you fly home to Zurich tonight or stay in Vienna? It would be nice to see something of the city for a change. You'd have a chance to unwind, or work on your expense account if you're feeling especially creative. Or do you fly to Paris and spend the weekend there?

What you decide may depend on the most attractive weekend hotel package. This may be a reduced rate for Friday and Saturday nights, a room upgrade such as a double for the price of a single, late afternoon check-out on Sunday, a gourmet dinner or theater ticket, a discount card for shops and restaurants, sightseeing, a bottle of Scotch or Champagne and full American breakfasts. You may also get points for a corporate incentive plan or frequent flier program.

This is how an increasing number of hotels are trying to fill their rooms at weekends, when most business travelers go home. Some hotels entice conventioneers to add a weekend before or after a conference, others try to win locals with a mini-vacation away from domestic chores, but most are weekend packages aimed at the individual traveler and often the spouse. It's a great way to combine business with pleasure on a long trip. It can help take the pain out of the obligatory Saturday night stay if you're traveling on a discount ticket. Some hotel chains do across the board arrangements; others leave it up to individual properties, so it's always worth checking locally.

Low rates are the main attraction on most weekend packages. If you're looking at frills, you can often get 50 percent or more off regular weekday rates. For example, the Intercontinental in Luxembourg offers 60 percent off the rack rate if you stay for a Friday, Saturday or Sunday night. This includes breakfasts and use of the health club. What's more, you get the same discount even if you're already paying a reduced corporate rate. A weekend stay at Intercontinental's Forum Hotel in London will cost you £78 ($118) for two nights and in Lisbon a double room for two nights over the weekend will cost the same as a double for one night in the week. At the New York Intercontinental through August, a double on Friday or Saturday costs $117 a night, compared with the normal $250. Westin offers a 50-percent discount to anyone who stays on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, a maximum of three nights, at its 6 hotels throughout the world.

Weekend packages, like business class on airlines, come with a variety of exotic names. The regal Leonora Helmsley invites you for an "Imperial Weekend" at her Helmsley Palace in New York, Marriott labels them "Super Saver" and "Escape Weekends." Hilton International has its "Premium Plus," Omni International calls them "Classic Weekends" and the Regency Group in London, which operates the new Mountbatten Hotel, has its "Stardust Mini-Holidays."

Hilton International's "European Summerbonus" program (June 15 through Aug. 31) at its hotels in 12 cities offers a "25 percent discount on everything" provided you stay Monday night through Thursday plus either Friday, Saturday or Sunday up to a maximum of eight nights. If you're accompanied, you get double accommodation for less than the price of a single. And the 25 percent comes off the regular corporate rate, between 15 and 25 percent.

Marriott has some attractive deals. Its Prince de Galles in Paris has a special 840-franc ($120) rate for Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights until June 1. The London Marriott is promoting a "Five Star Theatre Weekend" for couples, including two nights, Champagne and flowers, a welcome drink, an evening at the theater, followed by drinks, an English breakfast and lunch for an all-in price of £175 for two including tax.

In Vienna, Marriott has a "Traumwochenende" for two consisting of two nights accommodation, a bottle of Champagne, American breakfast and brunch for 3,950 Austrian schillings ($265). Farther afield, you can have a "Championship Pack" at Marriott's Seaview Country Club in New Jersey — two nights for $220 a couple including unlimited golf. Or maybe a tennis weekend at Camelback Inn Resort and Golf Club in Scottsdale, Arizona, at $112 for two people a night, two hours' court time a day and 50 percent reduction for tennis coaching. This is available until Sept. 13.

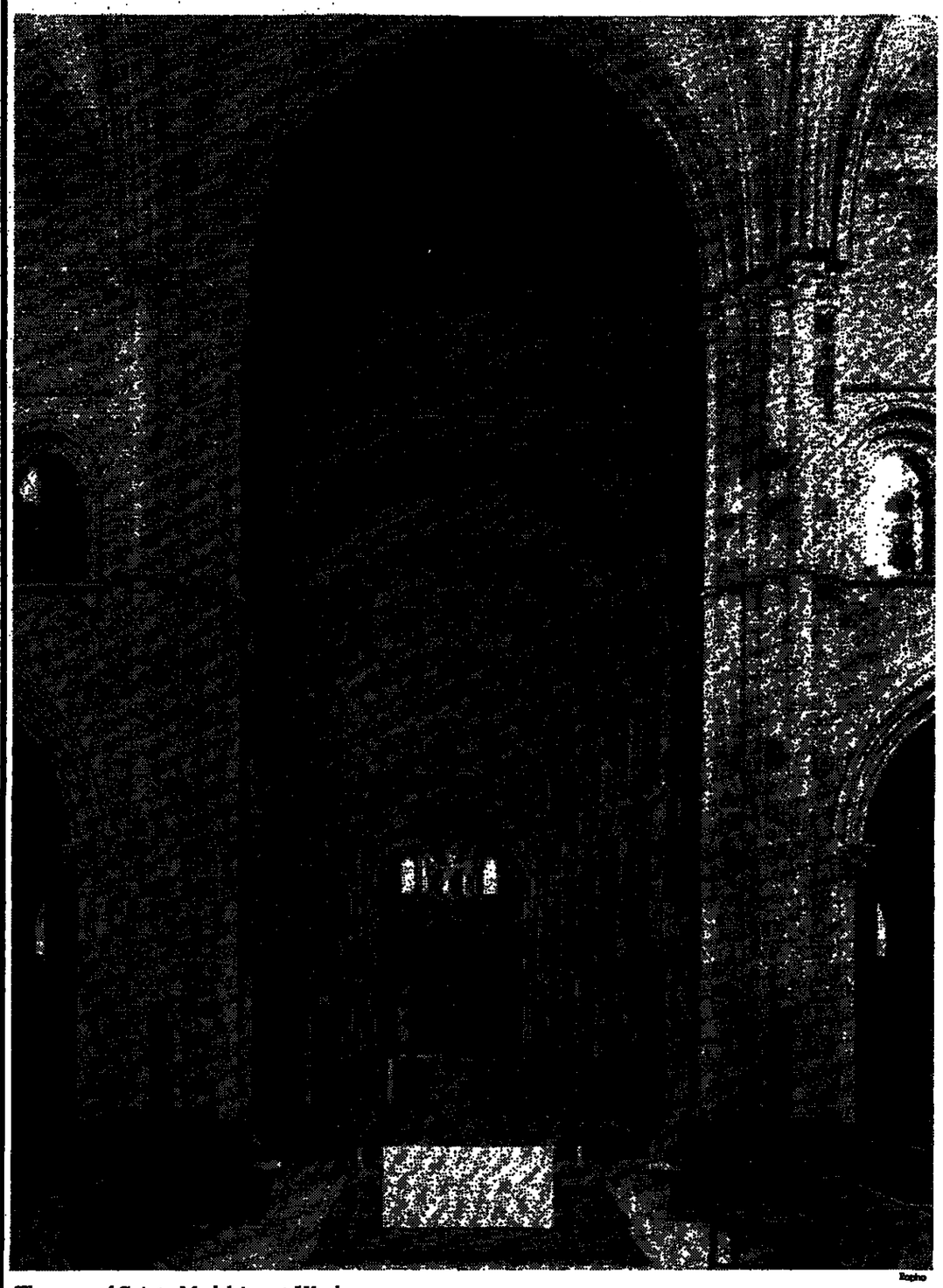
If you can justify a trip to Bali, you might be tempted by Oberoi Hotels' "Interhide" package at the Bali Oberoi, on offer until the end of this year. The price for two for three nights, including lavish buffet breakfasts, transfers to the airport, tennis, health club and private beach and the usual fruit and flowers is $222. Bali is 90 minutes by air from Jakarta.

The Leading Hotels of the World, a marketing organization, has excellent bargains for weekend buffs in its latest Great Affordables Program for 1986. It offers special rates at 38 luxury hotels in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, North America, South America and the Caribbean. For example, a three-night stay over a weekend at the Georges V in Paris costs 2,940 francs a person with double occupancy, including American breakfast, which is 50 percent off the regular room rate (this is available until Aug. 31) and similar deals can be had at the Crillon, the Plaza-Athénée and the Trémoille. The Three Kings on the Rhine at Basel costs 560 Swiss francs ($307) for three nights a person with buffet breakfasts, a bottle of Champagne and a gourmet dinner (valid Oct. 1-Dec. 31); the recently renovated Martinez in Cannes has a six-night package for 5,545 francs a person (until Nov. 15) which includes American buffet breakfasts, one gastronomic six-course dinner, five other main meals and use of private beach; the Ritz in Madrid offers a two-night weekend package for 82,500 pesetas a person with American breakfasts, one main meal, airport transfers by limo, a visit to a bullfight with picnic hamper or a ticket to the opera, ballet or flamenco show and dinner and a limo excursion to either El Escorial, Toledo or Aranjuez. Oh yes, if you're not too exhausted, an individually guided tour of the Prado. The Mandarin in Singapore has a three-night golfing weekend for $397 (Singapore) a person, buffet breakfast and a free round of golf at the Sentosa Golf Club.

Holiday Inn has "Weekender" programs at many of its properties in Austria, Benelux, France, Germany, Switzerland and Britain. Trust House Forte has a wide choice of deals ranging from no-frills bed and breakfast to theme weekends at its new Post Houses such as parachuting, fishing, clay pigeon shooting, falconry and astronomy, sailing and theater breaks.

These are just a few of the possibilities; once you get into the swing of it you'll find more. It may not always be pleasant being away from home at weekends, but at least enjoy while you suffer. ■

Friday-Sunday deals come in many forms



The nave of Sainte-Madeleine at Vézelay.

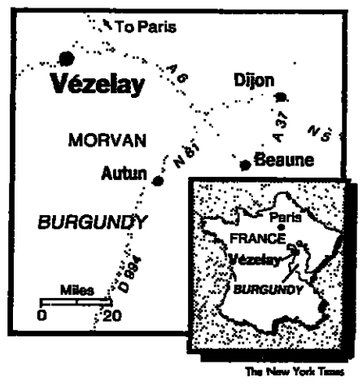
Rapho

Head of Christ.

Gruuden

Sculptured capital.

Rapho



The New York Times

Romanesque Meets Gothic in Vézelay

by Richard Bernstein

VEZELAY, France — I have been wandering the byways of France for many years, enjoying that mix of old stone and green landscape that is the signature of France, peering often into the solemn and mystically dim, chiaroscuro interiors of numerous village churches, harboring the secret, philistine belief that, from the artistic and architectural points of view, they are all pretty much alike. This is wrong, of course. But it took a visit to a special place in Burgundy for me to overcome this unfortunate habit of mind.

The place is Vézelay, two and a half hours' drive from Paris, and it is one of those hilltop villages that impose themselves like crowns on the gentle French countryside. It looms with a certain forbidding, beautiful grayness across a panorama of rolling pastures and clumps of forest, an irregular crackling pattern of roofs and windows, towers and turrets, dominated at one end by the Basilica of Sainte-Madeleine, which art historians regard as one of the most important pieces of medieval architecture in Europe.

Vézelay was at the end of a brief tour, and we had chosen it for two reasons: first, because we knew it would be frozen in time, a kind of living museum of French antiquity, echoing of medieval times and the dukes of Burgundy; second, because just down the hill from town in the neighboring village of Saint-Père-sous-Vézelay is Espérance, a hotel and restaurant that is one of France's most celebrated gastronomical establishments.

Vézelay lived up to our expectations. It is a village that invites casual wandering, punctuated perhaps by an afternoon tea at one of the simple hotels on the edge of town, all perched on the edge of the village plateau and offering splendid views of the green quilt of rural Burgundy sprawled in all directions. There are a few art galleries and shops selling regional specialties, wine and crockery, fruit preserves and antiques.

You park your car in the village square and walk a quarter of a mile up a long hill to the church and then back again by a different route that squeezes past old houses with steep, tiled roofs, stone buttresses arching over the street, and heavy wooden doors suggestive of long-gone craftsmanship. Then, if you are in an indulgent mood, you can stop at Espérance and sit overlooking a pleasant garden for one of the great meals of your life.

AND then there is Sainte-Madeleine and the lesson in medieval architecture. The basilica exemplifies a seminal moment in architectural history. It is, to begin, a sublime example of Romanesque architecture, that classic style that dominated European monumental building up to the 13th century. But Vézelay is something more. In this church — as in several others scattered throughout France — the heavy, solid quality of the fully developed Romanesque merges with the lighter, airier, more uplifted designs of the Gothic.

It is not that Sainte-Madeleine was a revolutionary structure. But in Vézelay, Romanesque and Gothic stand side by side. Sainte-Madeleine is a particularly beautiful and impressive study in contrasting styles; the church emerges as a kind of living guidebook to man's inventive genius, to the development of the technology permitting gigantic structures.

The origins of Sainte-Madeleine lie in the ninth century, when a Benedictine monastery was established on the site of the present church. This renowned abbey burned down in 1120 in a fire that consumed a thousand pilgrims inside at the time. A new one was built in the 12th-century. First, a magnificent barrel-vaulted nave was constructed with 10 great arches surmounted by a set of splendid windows. The nave is divided from an immense sort of antechamber, the narthex, by a great set of wooden doors bound by swirling iron hoops centered around great circular rings set into the mouths of mythical lions. Above the doors is a tympanum representing Christ in his glory that is considered one of the greatest bas-relief sculptures of medieval Europe.

On either side of the nave are 12 great cruciform pillars with semicircular attached columns, surmounted by sculptured capitals of extraordinary vitality, each teeming with biblical characters and mythical beasts. This, my art historian friends tell me, is purely Romanesque, impressively large and remarkably graceful, given the tremendous thickness of the stone, but largely conveying the impression of sheer strength, of a mighty straining beneath great weight.

But then you come to something quite conspicuously different: the soaring transept and semicircular choir, both rebuilt in the late 12th century, apparently because the original structures were too modest for the great rebuilt nave. The Gothic style that was already being used in the cathedrals Paris and Chartres is much in evidence here and contrasts strikingly with the Romanesque portions alongside.

The standard Romanesque transept and choir was made up of two levels, a single set of arches and above it a single gallery held aloft by a series of heavy arches. But in Vézelay, there is an intermediate third level, a triforium opening into a blind gallery, consisting of a finely wrought balcony divided into 23 arches, each split by a single slender column. Then, by contrast with the relatively dull barrel vaulting of the nave, the upper gallery flowers into a series of oval-shaped ribbed vaults that were among the major characteristics of a great museum of architectural development. Other churches show different solutions to the central problem of construction, which was to find ways to distribute the great weight of the stone downward onto the pillars, rather than outward against the walls, thus enabling the structure to be higher and to have more windows. If you are at all like me, Vézelay will open up a whole new interest, a sudden passion for the village church, now examined with an eye that tries to calculate the way the master builders of some nine centuries ago tried to create awesomely large spaces with nothing much more than primitive tools and sheer cunning.

While you are in Burgundy, you might want to see a few other things as well: the old wall and the wine cellars of Beaune; the antique quarter of Dijon with its palace of the dukes of Burgundy, the fields and streams of the Morvan.

Once in a while you might find yourself in some small town with a 12th-century church. Compare it to the basilica in Vézelay, seeing how the modest medieval village structure connects with the long line of churches running though the centuries, culminating in Paris, Reims and Chartres. ■

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Town and countryside seen from the basilica.

Rapho

Records *Continued from page 9*

to a new breed of less culturally secure or ven caring executives.

"More and more of the executives in the cord business do not come from a musical ackground, which I see as the biggest prob-m," argues Bruce Lundvall, the former resident of CBS Records and now head of a azz label, Manhattan Records, owned by Capitol-EMI.

Thomas Z. Shepard, who until last week was the leading vice president at RCA Red Seal and is now to head a similar, newly reated division at MCA Records, complains: "We are in the age of fast foods — his is the McDonald's age. In the record usiness, people come into positions of enormous authority who have no particular artistic or musical background. They're suddenly esponsible for the bottom line of a record ompany, and if the company has been having a hard time, they can get a little Draconian about things."

European record executives are more willing to undertake large-scale projects — the complete Mozart symphonies on original instruments, Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" — that can only be expected to break even, financially.

Dash expresses genuine puzzlement at hat attitude. "We *want* to carry our weight within CBS," he says. "We're not operating a charity case here. Sometimes we look at what our European colleagues are doing and just shake our heads."

In the course of the 1970s, the major U.S. abels coalesced into six major conglomerates, four of which are American-owned — CBS, Warner Brothers, RCA and MCA. Warners began as a pop label, and only with Nonesuch does it maintain any real presence n classical music. MCA has the American Decca and ABC/Westminster classical catalogs, but has let them lie dormant in recent ears, and is only now, with Shepard, about o re-enter the classical market, both in reissues and in new recording ventures.

This dominance of the American record usiness by pop men and money means an verall diminution of sympathy for all forms f non-commercial music. It's not just classical music that suffers, but serious jazz, vant-garde music, folk music, ethnic music nd, indeed, anything that can't be expected o top the charts tomorrow. And it has been he Europeans and the Japanese who have aken the lead in preparing careful, comprehensive reissues of rock, jazz and rhythm-nd-blues material from the American companies' own archives.

Ironically, however, the very presence of his archival material provides one explanation for the reduced activity in new recordings by U.S. companies. Especially with the advent of the compact disc, and consumers' eagerness to purchase old analog recordings on the new digital medium, the major American companies with big archives make much of their profits — by some estimates, up to 75 percent — from reissued material, however haphazardly done.

To some extent, American companies can never expect to recoup all the ground lost to Europe: the classical-music market is genuinely international now, and the European companies are solidly entrenched. Indeed, with labels like Denon, the Japanese may be gearing up to make a major move in classical recording. Yet, there are a few signs of an American revival.

The first step is self-awareness. Elliot Goldman, the recently installed president of RCA/Ariola (the company, one-quarter-owned by the West German Bertelsmann conglomerate, which controls all of RCA's record operations), concedes that all has not been well at Red Seal. Goldman is now searching for a new head for Red Seal.

Goldman places a good deal of faith in the new popularity of fusion and so-called "new age" music — a kind of hip background music that draws on jazz, middle-of-the-road pop and minimalism. Recently he announced an as-yet untitled RCA label to specialize in new age and jazz and to be included as part of Red Seal.

Both Dash and Goldman believe classical music is itself changing. Much of Dash's CBS success has been obtained with the help of artists like the restful Andreas Vollenweider and the minimalist Philip Glass, whom conservative classical-music lovers barely recognize as classical at all. Nonesuch is also making a success with this sort of contemporary "crossover" music. Shepard is a specialist in American musical theater, and his show albums — his "Follies" with the New York Philharmonic was his de facto farewell to RCA — will be part of his new MCA classical wing.

What remains to be seen is whether the American classical record industry will continue to decline in the face of European success, or whether — once the booming classical sales fueled by the CD novelty subside — the American companies can surge forward. Their revitalization may be only on their own bottom lines, purchased at the price of artistic integrity. But if new, important, genuinely popular composers arise from the peculiarly American blend of classical music, Broadway, jazz and rock, the new policies of U.S. classical companies may have helped revitalize the dear, half-dead world of classical music itself. ■

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
55½	33⅞	NCNB	1.52	3.0	10	2112	52	50¾	50⅝	— ⅝
53¾	28¾	NCR	.92	1.8	16	2580	52¾	50¾	50⅝	—2
16½	9⅝	NL Ind	.20	1.5	67	1682	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
36¾	27	NUI	2.32	7.5		19	31	30¾	30⅞	— ¼
1⅛	⅜	NVF				2418	⅝		½	
59½	43	NWA	.90	1.8	22	2098	49¼	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅜
31¼	22	Nalco	1.28	4.3	15	385	28	27½	27¾	— ⅛
55	23¾	Nashua	.10e	.2	13	373	48¾	47	48¼	+1½
14	8⅞	NtlCnv	.36	3.0	36	497	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]										

(remaining N-section rows [illegible])

O

(O-section rows [illegible])

P

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
41	30¼	PHH	1.00	2.9	13	174	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
66¼	35⅝	PPG	1.92	3.2	13	760	61⅝	59½	59¾	—1⅛
34½	20¾	PSA	.60	2.1	13	37	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
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(Continued on next left-hand page)

March 1986 New Issue

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Kidder, Peabody International Limited — LTCB International Limited

Mitsubishi Finance International Limited — Mitsui Trust Bank (Europe) S.A.

Morgan Stanley International — Nomura International Limited

Salomon Brothers International Limited — Sumitomo Finance International

Sumitomo Trust International Limited

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

May 15

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
WHEAT								
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel								
3.60	2.74	May	3.42	3.32	3.33¾	—.02¼		873
3.10	2.41	Jul	2.85	2.48½	2.70	—.13¼		21,572
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.85½	2.70½	2.72	—.12¾		7,860
3.07	2.51	Dec	2.94¼	2.78½	2.81	—.12		6,397
3.08	2.51	Mar	2.94	2.79½	2.81	—.12		1,228
3.00	2.44	May	2.83	2.71	2.72	—.11¼		148
Est. sales 15,800. Wed.'s sales 7,534.								
Wed.'s open int 38,070, off 74.								
CORN								
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel								
2.91¼	2.22½	May	2.56½	2.51¼	2.54	+.01		4,521
2.86	2.15½	Jul	2.42	2.35½	2.37¼	—.02¼		34,773
2.70	1.97	Sep	2.14	2.08¼	2.09	—.04¼		11,389
2.35½	1.93	Dec	2.05¼	2.00½	2.01½	—.03		48,832
2.42½	2.02	Mar	2.14½	2.10	2.11¼	—.02¾		6,179
2.42	2.07	May	2.19¼	2.15	2.16	—.02¼		2,277
2.27	2.07½	Jul	2.19¾	2.16	2.16	—.03		750
Est. sales 35,000. Wed.'s sales 25,940.								
Wed.'s open int 108,721, up 1,103.								
SOYBEANS								
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel								
6.57	4.89	May	5.41½	5.31½	5.32	—.08		1,492
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.41¾	5.28¼	5.30½	—.08¼		28,251
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.39	5.26½	5.26¾	—.09½		5,209
5.53	4.96	Sep	5.32¾	5.20½	5.21½	—.09¼		3,567
5.56½	4.97¼	Nov	5.31	5.18½	5.20½	—.09½		27,888
5.65	5.06	Jan	5.40	5.28	5.29	—.10½		2,772
5.75	5.15½	Mar	5.49	5.37½	5.40	—.08½		1,597
5.74	5.22	May	5.54	5.42½	5.44½	—.08¼		334
5.76	5.26	Jul	5.56	5.46	5.47	—.08		56
Est. sales 40,000. Wed.'s sales 15,454.								
Wed.'s open int 71,366, off 561.								
SOYBEAN OIL								
60,000 lbs; dollars per 100 lbs.								
27.45	16.76	May	18.08	17.42	17.42	—.36		1,090
25.25	17.05	Jul	18.35	17.48	17.73	—.31		20,485
25.15	17.16	Aug	18.49	17.82	17.89	—.30		7,482
24.05	17.10	Sep	18.55	17.90	17.91	—.31		4,722
22.80	17.25	Oct	18.45	17.85	17.95	—.32		5,086
22.50	17.51	Dec	18.75	18.10	18.25	—.37		10,408
22.35	17.70	Jan			18.30	—.32		1,491
20.95	18.20	Mar	18.65	18.60	18.60	—.35		872
20.90	18.48	May	18.95	18.80	18.80	—.35		315
Est. sales 25,000. Wed.'s sales 7,908.								
Wed.'s open int 51,222.								
SOYBEAN MEAL								
100 tons; dollars per ton								
163.90	134.00	May	152.50	148.20	148.90	—3.20		1,109
167.00	134.00	Jul	155.20	151.00	151.40	—3.00		19,541
163.50	135.50	Aug	155.50	151.00	151.40	—3.30		5,745
160.50	137.50	Sep	155.50	151.00	151.00	—3.70		3,264
160.00	136.80	Oct	156.00	150.50	151.00	—3.70		4,679
162.10	136.00	Dec	157.80	151.80	152.70	—3.50		9,187
163.10	136.00	Jan	156.00	153.00	153.10	—3.90		981
163.70	147.60	Mar	157.50	155.00	155.00	—3.00		402
166.00	150.50	May			161.50	—1.20		245
Est. sales 18,000. Wed.'s sales 7,072.								
Wed.'s open int 45,153, up 57.								

Livestock

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	58.75	58.82	57.70	57.85	—.70
Aug	54.75	55.00	54.57	54.75	—.60
Oct	54.55	54.65	53.62	53.70	—.65
Dec	55.86	55.90	55.05	55.07	—.40
Feb	55.75	55.80	55.17	55.45	—.45
Apr	54.75	54.75	54.00	54.17	—.55
Jun	56.87	56.87	56.87	56.87	—.38
Wed.'s sales 19,455.					
Wed.'s open int 58,332, up 1,188.					
FEEDER CATTLE					
44,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	57.80	57.80	57.00	57.15	—.65
Aug	58.95	59.05	58.85	58.25	—.55
Sep	56.95	56.95	56.25	56.52	—.30
Oct	57.00	57.15	56.40	56.80	—.47
Nov	58.00	58.15	57.45	57.55	—.45
Jan	59.30	59.37	59.30	59.35	—.45
Mar	59.30	59.30	59.30	59.30	—.35
Apr	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50	
Wed.'s sales 1,513.					
Wed.'s open int 8,902, off 136.					
HOGS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	48.85	48.85	47.87	48.15	—.50
Jul	48.25	48.25	47.18	47.27	—.98
Aug	45.95	46.00	44.95	45.02	—.83
Oct	42.02	42.05	41.37	41.60	—.35
Dec	42.70	42.92	42.25	42.20	—.45
Feb	42.55	42.55	42.25	42.25	—.15
Apr	38.97	38.97	38.80	38.95	—.42
Jun	41.00	41.20	40.95	41.20	+.13
Jul	41.07	41.25	41.07	41.35	+.03
Wed.'s sales 7,404.					
Wed.'s open int 23,604, up 62.					
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	65.35	65.35	64.45	64.95	—.77
Jul	65.75	66.00	64.50	65.10	—.75
Aug	62.80	63.05	61.80	62.20	—.57
Feb	60.85	60.35	59.15	59.40	—.95
Mar	59.50	59.50	58.60	58.60	—1.00
May				61.40	
Wed.'s sales 4,966.					
Wed.'s open int 9,143, up 91.					

Currency Options

May 15

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying — Strike Price — Calls—Last (May, Jun, Sep) — Puts—Last (May, Jun, Sep)

12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit. 50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit. 62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit. 125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit. 6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit. 62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.

(option quotations [illegible])

Total call vol. 27,130 — Call open int. 314,385
Total put vol. 4,232 — Put open int. 283,843

r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Metals

BC-COPPER
NEW YORK (AP) —Copper futures trading on the Comex Thursday:

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
COPPER					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	62.75	63.15	62.75	62.95	
Jun				63.10	
Jul	63.20	63.65	63.15	63.35	
Sep	63.60	63.85	63.55	63.70	
Dec	63.95	64.30	63.95	64.15	
Jan				64.25	
Mar	64.40	64.60	64.40	64.50	
May				64.75	
Jul				65.05	
Sep				65.30	
Dec				65.70	
Jan				65.80	
Mar				66.05	
Wed.'s sales 4,087.					
Wed.'s open int 70,519, off 29.					
ALUMINUM					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May				54.35	—.70
Jun				54.35	—.75
Jul	54.75	54.80	54.25	54.40	—.70
Sep	54.75	54.75	54.15	54.40	—.65
Dec				54.60	—.65
Jan				54.65	—.65
Mar				54.70	—.65
May				54.80	—.65
Jul				54.85	—.65
Sep				54.90	—.65
Dec				55.00	—.65
Jan				55.05	—.65
Mar				55.10	—.65
Wed.'s sales 86.					
Wed.'s open int 1,419, up 10.					

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
SUGAR-WORLD 11								
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.								
9.50	3.79	Jul	7.95	7.62	7.76	+.03		28,691
9.46	4.85	Sep	7.95	7.81	7.92	+.07		286
9.35	4.82	Oct	8.23	7.94	8.04	+.04		47,519
9.53	6.25	Jan	8.40	8.10	8.20	+.08		226
9.46	6.00	Mar	8.57	8.33	8.42	+.06		18,130
9.82	6.75	May	8.70	8.48	8.58	+.03		4,969
9.92	3.86	Jul	8.78	8.67	8.74	+.05		2,370
		Sep			8.85	+.05		
9.60	9.10	Oct	8.95	8.95	8.94	+.05		25
Est. sales 20,567. Wed.'s sales 27,684.								
Wed.'s open int 102,316, off 2,240.								
COFFEE C								
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.								
272.42	131.80	May	220.00	215.25	220.00	+1.60		262
278.38	135.50	Jul	222.00	217.40	220.87	+.83		8,094
282.78	137.50	Sep	225.70	221.50	225.48	+1.35		4,139
287.10	138.00	Dec	230.25	225.50	230.04	+1.64		2,536
290.33	154.75	Mar	230.50	227.50	231.95	+1.95		993
291.83	189.00	May	233.00	230.50	233.88	—.12		335
266.25	233.00	Jul	232.95	232.95	235.88	—1.07		170
255.00	249.00	Sep			235.88	+.13		40
Est. sales 2,903. Wed.'s sales 4,513.								
Wed.'s open int 16,569, up 20.								
COCOA								
10 metric tons; $ per ton								
2422	1652	May	1675	1670	1711	+16		46
2429	1715	Jul	1770	1750	1766	+26		8,585
2430	1779	Sep	1825	1814	1824	+21		4,813
2425	1844	Dec	1883	1868	1880	+22		4,641
2385	1884	Mar	1925	1920	1923	+23		2,449
2184	1910	May			1953	+28		753
2200	1935	Jul	1970	1970	1980	+30		516
2040	1975	Sep			2000	+25		633
Est. sales 1,713. Wed.'s sales 2,546.								
Wed.'s open int 22,436, up 144.								

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
10 YR. TREASURY								
$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct								
105-8	74-30	Jun	100-15	98-28	99-7	—1		47,854
104-22	80-7	Sep	99-24	98-7	98-18	—1		22,372
103-8	80-2	Dec	98-13	97-22	97-28	—1		537
102-6	89-15	Mar			97-5	—31		100
Wed.'s sales 18,459.								
Wed.'s open int 70,863, up 157.								
US TREASURY BONDS								
(8 pct-$100,000; pts & 32nds of 100 pct)								
105-15	56-29	Jun	98-4	95-14	95-26	—2-1		172,075
104-20	56-29	Sep	97-13	94-22	95-2	—2-1		57,436
103-25	56-25	Dec	96-18	93-30	94-8	—2		6,368
102-30	56-27	Mar	95-13	93-4	93-14	—2		3,273
102-5	63-12	Jun	94-20	92-15	92-22	—2		2,882
101-10	62-24	Sep	93-2	91-25	92	—2		2,706
100-26	67	Mar	93-2	91-28	91-12	—2		1,179
99-22	66-25	Jun	92-2	90-19	90-26	—2		1,142
99-12	76-8	Sep	91	90-3	90-10	—2		771
99-2	91-2	Dec	89-18	89-9	89-28 / 89-17	—2 / —1-31		208 / 92
Est. sales 325,000. Wed.'s sales 238,312.								
Wed.'s open int 248,132, up 3,168.								
MUNICIPAL BONDS								
$1000x index; pts & 32nds of 100 pct								
103-17	79-10	Jun	95-27	94-12	94-16	—1-19		9,487
103-1	79-10	Sep	95-25	94-14	94-16	—1-17		1,849
98-22	88-20	Dec			93-23	—1-17		
95-25	95-2	Mar			93	—1-17		1
Last index 95, off 26.								
Wed.'s sales 3,986.								
Wed.'s open int 11,337, up 69.								

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
EUROPEAN CURRENCY					
100,000 units					
Jun	98.11	98.17	97.75	98.12	—.13
Sep				98.06	—.13
Dec				97.96	—.13
Mar				97.86	—.13
Est. sales 500. Wed.'s sales 225.					
Wed.'s open int 1,048, up 2.					
BRITISH POUND					
$ per pound; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	1.5355	1.5370	1.5290	1.5330	
Sep	1.5240	1.5250	1.5185	1.5220	+5
Dec				1.5120	+5
Last spot 1.5375, off 15.					
Wed.'s sales 7,716.					
Wed.'s open int 34,495, up 3.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
$ per dlr; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.7276	.7276	.7254	.7261	+15
Sep	.7250	.7250	.7225	.7232	+17
Dec	.7205	.7208	.7190	.7201	+20
Mar	.7170	.7170	.7170	.7178	+22
Jun				.7139	+25
Last spot .7278, up 14.					
Wed.'s sales 2,969.					
Wed.'s open int 13,993, up 313.					
FRENCH FRANC					
$ per franc; 1 point equals $0.00001					
Jun	.14275	.14225	.14275	.14280	—70
Sep	.14295	.14295	.14295	.14230	—65
Last spot .14310, off 32.					
Wed.'s open int 225.					
GERMAN MARK					
$ per mark; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.4574	.4583	.4557	.4571	—10
Sep	.4602	.4608	.4581	.4597	—10
Dec	.4630	.4634	.4625	.4625	—10
Mar				.4654	—10
Last spot .4562, off 14.					
Wed.'s sales 20,582.					
Wed.'s open int 57,349, up 984.					
JAPANESE YEN					
$ per yen; 1 point equals $0.000001					
Jun	.006135	.006144	.006119	.006124	—1
Sep	.006170	.006177	.006157	.006159	
Dec	.006207	.006207	.006192	.006199	+1
Last spot .006119, up 03.					
Wed.'s sales 16,356.					
Wed.'s open int 41,506, off 347.					
SWISS FRANC					
$ per franc; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.5499	.5512	.5475	.5499	—7
Sep	.5533	.5548	.5513	.5537	—5
Dec	.5563	.5570	.5560	.5578	—3
Mar				.5620	—5
Last spot .5477, off 23.					
Wed.'s sales 14,789.					
Wed.'s open int 34,320, off 1,349.					

Industrials

COTTON 2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

(cotton quotations [illegible])

Wed.'s sales 1,883.
Wed.'s open int 22,818, up 347.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL					
1,000 bbl.; dollars per bbl.					
Jun	15.50	15.72	15.38	15.68	
Jul	14.90	15.18	14.80	15.15	
Aug	14.55	14.75	14.40	14.75	
Sep	14.35	14.45	14.20	14.50	
Oct	14.30	14.30	14.20	14.25	
Nov	14.17	14.25	14.15	14.25	
Dec	14.05	14.25	14.10	14.15	
Jan	14.00	14.17	14.00	14.03	
Feb	14.05	14.10	13.93	13.91	
Mar	13.92	14.00	13.92	13.81	
Apr				13.71	
May				13.61	
Est. sales 25,311. Wed.'s sales 35,296.					
Wed.'s open int 103,789, off 585.					
HEATING OIL					
42,000 gal; cents per gal					
Jun	42.80	43.75	42.20	43.42	+.75
Jul	42.00	43.00	41.45	42.82	+.71
Aug	41.90	43.00	41.85	42.84	+.54
Sep	42.80	43.40	42.50	43.30	+.43
Oct	42.60	43.95	42.80	43.80	+.38
Nov	43.70	44.00	43.70	44.25	+.33
Dec	44.40	44.80	44.20	44.80	+.38
Jan	44.75	44.75	44.50	44.80	+.23
Feb	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.40	+.23
Mar				42.15	+.13
Apr				40.00	+.08
May				37.85	+.05
Est. sales 7,928. Wed.'s sales 10,456.					
Wed.'s open int 37,605, off 31.					

Stock Indexes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
S&P COMP. INDEX					
points and cents					
Jun	237.20	237.40	232.00	233.40	—3.75
Sep	239.30	239.40	235.00	235.43	—3.85
Dec	240.90	240.90	237.00	237.35	—4.00
Mar	242.50	242.65	239.50	239.75	—3.95
Last index 234.43, off 3.10.					
Est. sales 89,258. Wed.'s sales 76,577.					
Wed.'s open int 100,323, up 4,512.					
VALUE LINE					
points and cents					
Jun	239.30	239.55	235.50	236.20	—3.35
Sep	240.80	240.80	237.00	237.50	—3.55
Dec	243.00	243.00	239.10	239.25	—3.35
Mar				240.95	—3.35
Last index 238.13, off 1.94.					
Wed.'s sales 15,092.					
Wed.'s open int 14,221.					
NYSE COMP. INDEX					
points and cents					
Jun	136.65	136.80	134.20	134.50	—2.20
Sep	137.75	137.90	135.30	135.55	—2.30
Dec	138.80	138.80	136.30	136.60	—2.40
Mar	139.65	139.65	139.40	137.65	—2.50
Last index 135.29, off 1.61.					
Est. sales 14,420. Wed.'s sales 11,830.					
Wed.'s open int 14,338, up 375.					
MAJOR MKT INDEX					
points and eights					
May	341	341¼	334½	335	—6
Jun	341½	341⅞	334¼	335⅛	—6⅛
Jul	335⅝	335¼	335¼	335¼	—6¼
Last index 335.13, off 7.80.					
Wed.'s sales 138.					
Wed.'s open int 317, off 12.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	978.40 f	977.80 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,774.50
D.J. Futures	121.81	122.26
Com. Research Bureau	N.A.	213.60

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

U.S. Industrial Output Rose 0.2% for April

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production rose 0.2 percent in April after two months of decline, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday.

The slight gain was led by increases in auto production. Cars were assembled last month at an annual rate of 8.1 million units, up from an annual rate of 7.7 million units in March.

The Fed Board said the slight show of strength followed sharp drops of 0.7 percent in March and 0.8 percent in February.

Output of all consumer goods increased 0.6 percent in April after three consecutive months of decline.

New Dutch Law May End Widespread Share Fraud

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — A new law may eliminate suspect share traders from Amsterdam's Stock Exchange official said Thursday.

Last week police raided the office of six Netherlands-based companies suspected of inducing small investors all over the world to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in exchange for shares they could not resell.

New regulations introduced on May 1 required dealers other than Stock Exchange members and recognized banks to obtain a license from the Finance Ministry by July 1.

David Cross, a stock exchange official responsible for legal affairs, said he had the names of more than 60 companies, but many more were believed to be involved.

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London Commodities

May 15

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR						
Sterling per metric ton						
Aug	179.00	173.00	173.20	174.00	175.20	175.40
Oct	183.40	178.80	180.00	180.20	180.00	180.40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	183.60	184.60	183.20	184.20
Mar	192.00	188.00	188.60	189.00	188.00	188.20
May	194.40	192.00	192.40	192.80	190.40	192.80
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	196.00	197.60	194.00	196.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	200.00	202.40	197.40	201.80
Volume: 5,367 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sterling per metric ton						
May	1,275	1,259	1,270	1,276	1,260	1,265
Jly	1,292	1,270	1,290	1,291	1,270	1,272
Sep	1,315	1,297	1,314	1,315	1,292	1,293
Dec	1,351	1,330	1,349	1,351	1,329	1,330
Mar	1,383	1,340	1,380	1,382	1,360	1,361
May	1,391	1,383	1,394	1,402	1,377	1,380
Jly	1,411	1,405	1,412	1,419	1,395	1,400
Volume: 2,500 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sterling per metric ton						
May	1,975	1,932	1,956	1,960	1,970	1,985
Jly	2,025	1,974	2,003	2,007	2,025	2,028
Sep	2,065	2,020	2,050	2,051	2,068	2,070
Nov	2,115	2,075	2,098	2,100	2,115	2,120
Jan	2,150	2,118	2,130	2,140	2,160	2,170
Mar	2,170	2,140	2,160	2,165	2,180	2,200
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,170	2,190	2,190	2,240
Volume: 3,843 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL						
U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jun	138.75	135.50	136.50	137.00	138.00	138.50
Jly	137.75	134.00	134.00	134.25	136.75	137.00
Aug	138.00	134.50	134.00	134.50	137.00	137.75
Sep	136.25	136.00	135.00	135.50	138.25	138.75
Oct	138.00	136.50	136.00	136.50	138.75	139.50
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	138.00	138.50	139.75	140.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	138.00	144.00	140.00	141.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	137.00	145.00	138.00	144.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	137.00	146.00	134.00	147.00
Volume: 1,509 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

May 15

ALUMINUM, COPPER CATHODES (High Grade), COPPER CATHODES (Standard), LEAD, NICKEL, SILVER, ZINC — Close Bid/Ask, Previous Bid/Ask

(metal quotations [illegible])

Source: AP.

Asian Commodities

May 15

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES, KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER, SINGAPORE RUBBER, KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL

(quotations [illegible])

Source: Reuters.

To Our Readers

The S & P 100 index options were not available in this editon because of transmission delays.

IMF Eases Its Controls On Yugoslav Economy

Reuters

BELGRADE — A standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund expired Thursday, but Yugoslavia's economy still faces monitoring as it struggles to repay a $19.8-billion foreign debt, economists said.

The IMF will check Yugoslavia's performance twice a year to ensure it is progressing as planned, although there will be no direct interference.

Paris Commodities

May 15

SUGAR (French francs per metric ton), COCOA (French francs per 100 kg), COFFEE (French francs per 100 kg)

(quotations [illegible])

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

U.S. Treasuries

May 15

(quotations [illegible])

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 149.03
Source: Merrill Lynch.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

May 15

(quotations [illegible])

Source: CME.

Cash Prices

May 15

(quotations [illegible])

Source: AP.

Dividends

May 15

(INCREASED, REVERSE STOCK SPLIT, STOCK, STOCK SPLIT, USUAL — entries [illegible])

Source: UPI.

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.16	Earnings reports	P.15
AMEX highs/lows	P.17	Fling rate notes	P.14
NYSE prices	P.8	Gold markets	P.13
NYSE highs/lows	P.14	Interest rates	P.13
Canadian stocks	P.18	Market summary	P.8
Currency rates	P.13	Options	P.12
Commodities	P.12	OTC stock	P.17
Dividends	P.12	Other markets	P.18

TECHNOLOGY

Mini Super-Computers Are Filling a Power Gap

By DONNA K.H. WALTERS
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The computer industry thrives on the knowledge that the more some people get, the more they want. Computer makers have been delivering "more" with astounding regularity, producing ever-smaller computers that hold more information and work faster yet cost less and less. Computers have moved from arcane government laboratories and university research centers into businesses, elementary schoolrooms and middle-class homes.

They run factories and control skyscrapers' energy systems, turn out payroll checks, turn on dishwashers and even help build other computers. From the seemingly insatiable quest for computing power, a new generation of computers was spawned: magnificently powerful supercomputers that can cost as much as $17 million and do millions of tasks per second.

Minis can deliver up to 40 percent as much power at one-tenth the price.

Still, some people aren't satisfied. They want to predict this afternoon's weather, find oil faster, design safer cars and planes, learn why stars die and solve the mathematical riddles of an atom's nucleus.

"The present computing power is woefully inadequate," said Kenneth Wilson, a computer scientist who directs the Center for Theory and Simulation in Science and Engineering, a super-computing center at Cornell University. "To even get started" on problems involving the smallest particles of the universe, Mr. Wilson said, he would need a computer that performs 40 billion operations per second.

Stretching the performance level to even a fraction of that speed and making the technology commercially affordable is the challenge facing makers of tomorrow's computers. Few can command the massive resources needed to make even one of the giant supercomputers and challenge the dominant company in that market, Cray Research Inc.

INSTEAD, they're making smaller machines called mini-supercomputers, or sometimes, "Crayettes," that fill the power gap between the 150 or so supercomputers in use today and the thousands of large mainframes at work in businesses throughout the world.

They are finding willing buyers among science and engineering companies that either can't spend $15 million for a Cray or that have a supercomputer and want the mini-supercomputers to siphon off some of the workload. Most mini-supers cost about one-tenth the price of supercomputers but claim to deliver as much as 40 percent of the speed and power.

It's a fledgling market so far, but researchers predict mini-supercomputer sales of $1 billion by 1990. Dozens of earnest new companies have sprouted in all parts of the country, particularly in regions eager to repeat the success of high-technology havens such as Northern California's Silicon Valley and the Boston area's Route 128. From the woods of Oregon to the wide-open spaces of Texas to the rolling hills of Wisconsin, companies such as Floating Point Systems, Scientific Computer Systems Inc. and Convex Computer Corp. have been working to establish their position in the mini-super market.

A major determinant in the survival of these companies is the technology itself. Many mini-supercomputers are being based on different strategies, including new materials, new software languages and new computer designs that attempt to push beyond the limits of today's technologies. A winner will be slow in emerging, experts agree.

Using gallium arsenide instead of silicon as the base material for computer chips is one. Other methods center on rearranging the way that computers approach problems.

Most computers operate by breaking down problems into smaller units. In the type of computers that IBM built in the 1950s and 1960s, for example, a single processor solved one problem at a time. But that has been displaced by "vector

See MINIS, Page 15

Paris Sets Financial Reforms

Foreign Currency Rules Are Eased

Reuters

PARIS — The French government announced Thursday new steps to relax controls on foreign-currency transactions and the domestic banking system in a bid to bolster the economy.

The reforms, the second major package since the rightist coalition government took power in March, will give French businessmen and investors more freedom from government controls than at any time since 1968, Edouard Balladur, the finance minister, said.

In 1968, France opted out of European Community treaty clauses calling for freedom of capital movements inside the community.

French investors will now be allowed to buy foreign property or securities without having to pay a premium. French concerns will have more freedom to buy foreign currency to cover imports, while the abolition of a queuing system will ease their access to domestic capital markets.

The latest package offers banks greater freedom to set interest rates, establish new branches and develop ways of raising funds through the issue of money-market securities.

Mr. Balladur said the latest reforms had been made possible by the success of an April devaluation that cut the parity of the franc by 5.8 percent against the Deutsche mark in the European Monetary System.

A flood of foreign funds into France after the devaluation raised reserves by 50 billion francs ($7.16 billion), Mr. Balladur said.

The reforms won immediate backing from bankers and financial analysts, but some sounded a note of caution.

"Today's measures are all in the right direction," a French banking association spokesman said. But he and others said there was a risk that some controls phased out by the government might be replaced by *new restrictions.*

Ten most profitable securities transactions that the Securities and Exchange Commission alleges were executed illegally by Dennis B. Levine.*

Stock	Deal and Date Announced	Shares Purchased And Date**	Profit
Nabisco Brands	Merger talks with R. J. Reynolds, 5/30/85	150,000 5/6/85	$2,694,421
American Natural Resources Co.	Tender offer by Coastal Corp., 3/1/85	145,500 2/14/85	1,371,057
Jewel Companies	Tender offer by American Stores Co. 6/1/84	75,000 3/22/84	1,206,275
Houston Natural Gas	Merger offer by Internorth, 5/2/85	74,800 4/30/85	907,655
McGraw Edison Co.	Leveraged buyout, 3/22/85	79,500 3/14/85	906,836
Itek Corp.	Tender offer by Litton Industries, 1/17/83	50,000 11/12/82	805,035
G. D. Searle & Co.	Searle family to sell stake, 9/28/84	60,000 278 call options 8/27/84	613,503 221,240
RCA Corp.	Hertz Corp. unit sold, 9/23/83; CIT Financial to be sold, 9/26/83	25,000 800 call options 9/20/83	88,173 277,469
Carter Hawley Hale Stores	Tender offer by the Limited, 4/2/84	34,000 3/22/84	222,148
Criton Corp.	Tender offer by Dyson-Kissner-Moran Corp., 8/24/82	27,000 8/17/82	212,628

*Dates and profit figures are approximate.
**Common stock, unless otherwise indicated. Date represents date of first purchase.
Source: Complaint filed in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, by Securities and Exchange Commission against Dennis B. Levine.

The New York Times

AP

Some transactions cited by the SEC in its insider case against Dennis B. Levine.

Dennis Levine: Study in Contradictions

Insider Suspect 'Wanted to Put Himself on Map'

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dennis B. Levine, the 33-year-old Wall Street executive who on Monday was charged in connection with the largest insider-trading case ever, has led a life filled with contradictions and the unexpected.

Colleagues described Mr. Levine as an open, honest executive who never kept secrets, but the Securities and Exchange Commission charges that Mr. Levine made numerous secret day trips to the Bahamian bank through which he conducted illegal trades, paying cash for his airplane tickets and taking indirect routes, using phony names when dealing with bank employees, and never even telling his wife of his whereabouts.

Mr. Levine was arraigned in federal court Monday and charged with illegally obstructing a commission investigation into his insider-trading activities. He is free on $5-million bond.

His background made him something of a standout. Many of Wall Street's top executives attended exclusive prep schools and Ivy League colleges and then graduated from prestigious business schools. Mr. Levine attended Bayside High School in the New York

A prestigious Swiss bank cooperated with the SEC. Page 17.

borough of Queens and received bachelor's and master's degrees in business from the Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York.

Even in his 10 years in the financial community — first at Citibank, then at Smith Barney, Harris Upham, later at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb and, most recently, at Drexel Burnham, Mr. Levine has been a study in contradictions. He rose remarkably fast in the world of high finance. It was not because he was particularly creative but because he managed to develop a strong rapport with clients, former colleagues say.

Part of his rise can be attributed to his strong self-confidence, according to an official of Smith Barney. Early in his career, Mr. Levine "had a higher opinion of his abilities than his experience warranted," the official said.

Reviews written by superiors, the official recalled, left the impression that in his early years with the firm Mr. Levine was weak "on attention to detail" and the traditional techniques of merger deals. But the young investment banker was considered promising because he showed dedication and motivation and was strong in salesmanship and client relations.

"By the time he left us, he got stronger in all respects," the Smith Barney executive added. Other Wall Street executives and merger lawyers interviewed this week said Mr. Levine's middle-class background and easy-going manner with clients helped make him a hit in the boardrooms of middle America.

More than anything, however, Mr. Levine was known for an insatiable desire for success. Perhaps because his upbringing was modest, colleagues say, Mr. Levine worked relentlessly to be the best in his field — to become rich, powerful and famous and a fixture in the merger-and-acquisition area.

He, his wife, Laurie, and their child live in a luxury apartment on Park Avenue in Manhattan. Mr.

See LEVINE, Page 17

Shell, BP Profits Declined Steeply In First Quarter

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group and British Petroleum Co., showing their first wounds from the collapse in oil prices, reported Thursday steep declines in net income for the first quarter.

Shell said net income fell 34 percent to £718 million ($1.1 billion) from £1.08 billion a year earlier. BP reported net income of £22 million, down from £515 million.

But the results were "better than people were generally expecting, particularly the Shell figures," said Michael Unsworth, chief oil analyst at the stockbrokerage of Smith New Court.

Shares of Shell Transport & Trading Co., the London-based arm of the British-Dutch group, rose 10 pence to close at 773 pence Thursday. BP shares slipped 10 pence to 553 pence.

The results reflected big losses on the values of inventories of crude and oil products, totaling £593 million for Shell and £718 million for BP. Oil prices have plunged to an average of roughly $15 a barrel from nearly $30 last November.

BP officials emphasized that their inventory loss was larger than Shell's only because of differences in the two companies' accounting methods; the BP figure is pretax, while Shell's figure is after-tax.

BP's earnings per share plunged to 1.2 pence from 28.2 pence. Shell Transport earnings per share slumped to 23.9 pence from 36.1 pence. For Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., the Dutch arm, earnings per share were 6.47 guilders ($2.62), down from 10.48 guilders.

Shell's sales tumbled 26 percent to £12.89 billion from £17.51 billion. BP's sales shrank by the same percentage, to £8.48 billion from £11.48 billion.

On a replacement-cost basis, which excludes gains or losses on inventories, the picture was far more cheerful: Shell reported an increase in net profit of 42 percent to £1.31 billion, while BP posted an 84-percent surge to a record £740 million.

The companies thus outpaced major U.S. oil companies, which report on a basis roughly similar to the replacement-cost method, London analysts said. Mobil Corp. recently reported an increase in first quarter net of just under 40 percent, while Texaco Inc. and Chevron Corp. were little changed from a year before.

David Gray, chief oil analyst at James Capel & Co., said BP and Shell had proved better than the U.S. giants at making money from refining and marketing in volatile markets.

For both companies, the price collapse chopped profits from producing crude oil and gas. But cheaper crude widened profit margins on gasoline and other oil products, as the raw-material cost fell faster than retail prices.

For the full year, Mr. Unsworth forecast that BP would report net income, including inventory changes, of about £600 million, down from £1.6 billion, and Shell £2 billion, compared with £3.03 billion.

BP is likely to hold its dividend level with 1985 or offer a slight increase, analysts said. Most analysts expect Shell Transport to raise its dividend this year.

Both companies are strong financially. BP reported cash and short-term securities of £2.14 billion and the Shell group, £5.35 billion. That strength leaves the two "well-positioned to cash in on the distress of other oil companies" by buying oil reserves or exploration rights at bargain prices, said Stephen Turner, an analyst at Wood Mackenzie & Co.

At the annual meeting of Shell Transport in London on Thursday, Peter Holmes, chairman, pointed to that potential.

"Far from feeling unease about the longer-term prospects," he said, "I believe that your company may well emerge not only safely, but more strongly placed than before."

BP warned that excess supplies of crude "will continue to keep prices under pressure" in the rest of the year. David Simon, a BP managing director, said that worldwide oil inventories had started to rise.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *May 15*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.4685	3.882	112.471 *	35.355 *	0.1643 *	—	5.521 *	135.60 *	151.19 y
Brussels(a)	44.715	68.82	20.4248	6.4035	2.9765 *	18.1285	—	24.565	27.37 *
Frankfurt	2.1897	3.371	—	31.26 *	1.4575 x	88.725 *	4.896 *	128.32 *	1.3415 *
London (b)	1.5355	—	3.374	10.747	2,314.80	3.7977	68.775	2.8062	251.21
Milan	1,501.75	2,315.30	686.15	215.12	—	608.81	33.607	834.99	9.287
New York(c)	—	0.6521 #	2.1955	6.994	1,506.00	2.475	44.825	1.8273	163.70
Paris	6.986	10.758	3.1892	—	4.6495 x	2.8299	15.617 *	3.8355	4.2775 *
Tokyo	163.85	251.42	74.73	23.46	10.98 *	66.36	366.48 *	90.06	—
Zurich	1.8213	2.8038	83.21 *	26.895 *	0.1213 *	73.78 *	4.075 *	—	1.1158 *
ECU	0.9816	0.6374	2.1497	6.8554	1,474.82	2.4228	43.8938	1.7892	160.292
SDR	1.18072	0.76455	2.58542	8.24851	N.Q.	2.9146	52.7959	2.1483	191.749

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M.
(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.
(#) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.5335

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.85	Fin. markka	4.987	Mex. peso	525.00	Soviet ruble	0.7015
Austral. $	1.4144	Greek drac.	137.00	Norw. krone	7.465	Span. peseta	138.90
Austr. schil.	15.36	Hong Kong $	7.8125	Phil. peso	20.00	Swed. krona	7.056
Belg. fin. fr.	44.95	Indian rupee	12.38	Port. escudo	140.00	Taiwan $	38.39
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,124.00	Saudi riyal	3.6505	Thai baht	26.285
Canadian $	1.375	Irish £	0.7206	Sing. $	2.212	Turkish lira	656.50
Chinese yuan	2.1855	Israeli shek.	1.45	S. Afr. rand	2.1622	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	8.093	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2894	S. Kor. won	883.50	Venez. boliv.	19.74
Egypt. pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.5853				

£ Sterling: 1.1097 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *May 15*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 15/16-7 1/16	4½-4⅝	4¼-4⅜	10 1/16-10 3/16	7⅛-7¼	7⅜-7½	6 7/8
2 months	6⅞-7	4½-4⅝	4 5/16-4 7/16	10 1/16-10 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	6⅞
3 months	6⅞-7	4½-4⅝	4⅜-4½	10 1/16-10 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 5/16	6⅞
6 months	6⅞-7	4½-4⅝	4 7/16-4 9/16	9⅞-9⅞	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	6 7/8
1 year	6 15/16-7 1/16	4½-4⅝	4-4⅛	9 13/16-9 15/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7⅛-7¼	6 7/8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *May 15*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	6½	6½
Federal Funds	6¾	6 11/16
Prime Rate	8½	8½
Broker Loan Rate	7¾	7¾
Com Paper 90-179 days	6.65	6.65
3-month Treasury Bills	6.22	6.08
6-month Treasury Bills	6.23	6.05
CD's 30-59 days	6.39	6.39
CD's 60-89 days	6.27	6.37
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.25	4.35
One Month Interbank	4.65	4.65
3-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
6-month Interbank	4.40	4.60
France		
Intervention Rate	7½	7½
Call Money	7½	7½
One-month Interbank	7 9/16	7 2/16
3-month Interbank	7⅝	7
6-month Interbank	n.a.	6 15/16
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10½	10½
Call Money	11	11½
91-day Treasury Bill	n.a.	9 27/32
3-month Interbank	10¼	9 27/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4 3/16	4 3/16
60-day Interbank	4 9/16	4 9/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *May 15*

1 month	6⅞ - 7
2 months	6⅞ - 7
3 months	6⅞ - 7
6 months	6⅞ - 7
1 year	6 15/16 - 7 1/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *May 15*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.08
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.491

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

May 15

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	342.20	342.20	— 0.95
Luxembourg	342.20	—	— 0.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	342.21	342.59	— 0.63
Zurich	341.70	342.85	— 0.25
London	342.50	342.00	— 0.45
New York	—	342.00	— 0.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

BMW Net Declines 9% As Diesel Demand Grows

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, caught off guard by a surge in domestic demand for diesel-powered cars, said Thursday that parent company net fell 9 percent to 300 million Deutsche marks ($136.9 million) in 1985, from 329.6 million DM the previous year.

But parent company sales in the first quarter of this year were up 2.5 percent to 5.3 billion DM from a year earlier, BMW said.

Confusion about new emission-control regulations at the outset of 1985 led domestic buyers to postpone orders of gas-fueled cars or opt for diesel-engine autos.

Volkswagen AG and Daimler-Benz AG, with a wide range of diesel cars in that period, boosted sales and market share appreciably, while BMW had to redouble efforts to bring diesel models to market.

This factor, in addition to Daimler's penetration of BMW's market segment by its "Baby Benz," or 190-model, pushed BMW's 1985 sales down 8 percent in volume terms to 148,200 units compared with the previous year's total.

In value terms, sales fell 1 percent to 4.98 billion DM, while BMW's market share fell to 6.2 percent from 6.8 percent.

Eberhard von Kuenheim, managing board chairman, said domestic demand for BMW's autos had now picked up sharply. New registrations jumped 12 percent in the first four months of this year compared with January-April 1985.

Orders were above the levels a year earlier, he added.

But despite the improved sales in the latest quarter, BMW's market share fell to 5.6 percent in the first four months from 5.8 percent a year earlier, the chairman said.

Mr. von Kuenheim was optimistic that parent net this year would be comparable to that of 1985.

Although the softer dollar will pinch profits on U.S. sales, domestic business will be aided by increased diesel-car output and a new version of the 7-series models, officials said.

A new car plant at Regensburg is expected to produce 40,000 3-series models a year and help lift group annual output above 500,000 units by the end of the decade. Annual output last year totaled 445,000 units.

Mr. von Kuenheim said that while BMW suffered a profit setback at the parent company, profits for the overall group — including those at New Jersey-based BMW of North America Inc. — were up by as much as 10 percent last year.

On the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Thursday, BMW shares fell 18 DM to close at 555 DM, undercut by the reported decline in parent net and by fears of further retreats in the dollar's value against the Deutsche mark.

News that BMW would no longer pursue talks about acquiring a controlling stake in the aerospace concern Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm also may have depressed the share price, analysts said.

U.K. Unemployment Rose To Record Level in April

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The number of people out of work in Britain rose by 3,200 in April to a post-Depression record of more than 3.2 million, or 13.2 percent of the work force, the government said Thursday.

Statistics released by the Department of Employment put the number of people out of work at 3,201,800 in April, up from 3,198,600 in March.

The figures were adjusted for seasonal variations as a guide to underlying trends.

It was the fifth consecutive monthly increase in the number of people out of work.

However, the increase was not great enough to change the unemployment rate of 13.2 percent recorded in March.

Government officials attributed the increase mainly to graduates and school leavers looking for work after Easter.

Unadjusted figures showed that total unemployment rose by 1,282 in April to 3,325,058, the department said.

The department also said that the number of workdays lost through strikes fell to 2.3 million for the 12 months ending in March, the lowest yearly figure since 1967, when it stood at 2.1 million.

There were 830 separate stoppages in the year to March, the lowest number since the 594 recorded in 1936, the department said.

Also Thursday, the Central Statistical Office said that industrial production fell 0.1 percent in March, according to provisional figures, after rising 1.2 percent in February. The February increase was originally given as 1.7 percent.

(AP, Reuters)

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Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
35½	28¾	SPSTec	.88	2.6	14	2	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
19	11½	Sabine	.04	.3	37	221	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	11½	SabnR	1.98e14.3			382	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	StadBs	.30	1.9	24	185	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14	8⅝	StadSc			15	178	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	StadS wt				6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38¾	21	SafKl s	.32	.9	30	592	34½	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅜
40⅝	29⅝	Safewy	1.70	4.1	11	35041	41½	37⅝	41½	+3⅝
37⅛	20¾	Saga	.52	1.4	25	3113	37⅝	37¼	37¼	
30⅜	19	StJoLP	1.82	6.4	9	14	28½	28⅜	28½	
13⅞	4⅛	viSalant				21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50½	29⅝	SallieM	.24	.5	18	505	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
59⅞	34⅝	Salomn	.64	1.3	12	4834	53	51¼	51⅛	—1½
34¼	24½	SDieGs	2.24	6.9	9	797	32⅝	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
9¾	7	SJuanB	.62e	8.1		299	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅞	10	SJuanR				8	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
43⅝	29½	Sandr	.60	2.0	17	3239	30¼	28⅞	29⅝	— ½
32¼	22⅛	SAnitRt	2.04	6.9	17	52	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	19¾	SFeEP n				68	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
39⅝	26⅛	SFeSoP	1.00	3.0	13	2571	33⅝	33¼	33½	— ⅛
62¾	38½	SaraLe	1.60	2.7	15	403	60⅝	59⅝	60	— ½
41⅛	29⅞	SaulWel	1.48	4.3	14	6	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅝	SaulRE	.20	1.1	45	5	17½	17½	17½	
31⅛	18⅝	SavEIP	1.76	5.8	10	52	30⅝	30½	30½	
8⅝	3	Savin				265	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	4	Savin pf				29	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
34	27⅝	SCANA	2.24	6.9	11	668	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅜
75	44	SchrPlo	1.80	2.6	18	2034	70⅝	69	70	— ⅝
40½	29	Schimb	1.20	4.0	45	8187	30⅛	29⅝	30	— ⅛
14⅞	9¾	SciAtl	.12	1.1	19	1532x	11	10⅝	10⅝	
63¼	36¼	ScottP	1.24	2.2	12	993	56⅝	55½	55⅝	— ⅞
17⅛	12⅞	Scottys	.52	3.1	16	69	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
43	25¼	SeaCnt	.42	1.6	10	488	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	11¼	SeaCl pf	1.46	11.0		3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	15	SeaC pfB	2.10	12.8		13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
17	15	SeaC pfC	2.10	12.9		62	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅝	SeaLnd	.48	1.7		475	28	27⅝	27⅝	
⅞	⅛	SeaLn rt				428		⅞	⅞	
5¼	1⅝	SeaCo				191	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
61	37⅜	Seagrm	.80	1.4	17	2122	57⅜	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	12⅞	Seagul				262	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	24½	SealAir	.48	1.1	21	40	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	23½	SealPw	1.00	3.5	13	121	28½	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
X										
72¼	45⅛	Xerox	3.00	5.2	13	2426	59⅞	57⅜	57⅝	—1⅝
58⅛	52⅝	Xerox pf	5.45	9.5		4	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	XTRA	.64	2.6		170x	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
Y										
17	13½	Yorkin n				685	14½	14⅛	14¼	
Z										
37	26¼	ZaleCp	1.32	4.0	13	79	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅞
13½	3½	Zapata	.031			817	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
80	47⅝	Zayre	.64	.8	24	547	77⅞	76	77	+ 1⅛
29⅞	16¼	ZenithE				991	29⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅝
36⅝	17⅛	ZenLbs	.10	.3	20	3686	30¼	27½	30⅛	+2⅝
22⅝	14	Zeros	.29	1.5	19	25	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
45⅝	29½	Zurnin	1.32	3.2	15	52	41½	41½	41⅝	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./1
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./1
c — liquidating dividend./1
cld — called./1
d — new yearly low./1
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./1
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 40

Alleen Inc, ChasMnh 675, Dataonl n, FlexIV 161p, Harsco s, KoreaFd, MarshMcl s, NIM 360pf, PSEG 217pf, StdMotr, AlldSgnl wd, ChiMilw pf, DelE 972pf, Gannett, IndlM 215pf, LacledeGas, MercantlSt, NSPw 410pf, Roch Tel, TaftBrdcst, BoltBernk, CnPw 416pf, EdisonBros, GenHost s, Interco Inc, MB Ltd p, Merck wi, NoSPw 7pf, Safeway, ToroCo, CentrnData, CnPw 360pr, EkcorCp, GordonJwl, Interco pf, Manpower, NDist 450pf, Penney JC, SourceCap pf, Woolwth wi

NEW LOWS 11

AbbtLb wi, EAL wtO, Hesston Cp, BurgKgInv n, FarWst wi, Sanders, CollinMng, FrMcGld, Wstn Union, ClevClf, Hazeltine

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 25

AMC Ent s, CptrFact, Duro Test, EverJn B, ForestCity A, MarkIV, Technitrl, Adam Rusel, ConStor s, EECO Inc, Excelind, HomeShop n, NewortEl, Ausimont n, DWG Corp, EmergMed, FairmntFinl, JacobsEng, PennTrt, CityGas Fla, DuplexPrd s, Erolnd s, Farley pf, LincNC n, Ruddick pf

NEW LOWS 4

AmCabl n, Inflight Svc, StdHavens wt, Telesphere

OECD Says Borrowing Rose Sharply in April

Reuters

PARIS — Medium- and long-term borrowing on international capital markets rose sharply to an aggregate $31.3 billion in April, $2 billion above the March level and $10.2 billion more than in April 1985, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Thursday.

Borrowing on external bond markets soared to $26.1 billion last month, up $6.5 billion from the previous record set in March.

But fund-raising on international credit markets, including syndicated bank loans and backup facilities, fell to $5.2 billion in April from $9.7 billion in March.

OECD member countries accounted for the vast majority of activity on international capital markets last month. Their share of the borrowing rose to $30.1 billion from $24.5 billion in March.

SCETA, a subsidiary of the French national railway corporation, **S.N.C.F.,**

has granted to

AVIS LOCATION DE VOITURES S.A.

the right to operate its "Train + Auto" service
(car rental in railway stations)

The undersigned acted as financial advisors to Sceta and S.N.C.F.

Banque Monod **Compagnie Financière de Suez**

Paris, April 1986

Pargesa
Holding SA
GENEVA

Notice is hereby given to shareholders of an

Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting

**to be held on Thursday, May 22, 1986, at 11.30 A.M.
at the Head Office of
BANQUE PARIBAS (SUISSE) S.A.
2 Place de Hollande, Geneva (Switzerland)**

AGENDA :

1. Report of the Board of Directors, presentation of the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1985, and Auditor's Report.
2. Discussion, approval of said Reports, and proposals to allocate the net profit.
3. Release and discharge of the Board of Directors.
4. Appointment of the Auditor.
5. Increases of capital.
   a) Resolution to increase the capital from SF 891,000,000 to SF 1,039,500,000 by issue of 135,000 new registered shares of SF 100 each and by issue of 135,000 new bearer shares of SF 1,000 each, reserved to the present shareholders, in the proportion of one new share for each six shares held.
   b) Confirmation of the subscription to the shares and payment in full to the Company of the proceeds of the capital increase.
   c) Resolution to increase the capital from SF 1,039,500,000 to SF 1,149,500,000 by issue of 100,000 new registered shares of SF 100 each reserved to the owners of registered shares, in the proportion of one new share for each 9.45 shares held and of 100,000 new bearer shares of SF 1,000 each. These new bearer shares are to guarantee the exercise of warrants issued by PARGESA HOLDING S.A. and a subsidiary, in connection with the issue of bonds (debenture loans), the shareholders renouncing for these new bearer shares to their preferential subscription rights.
   d) Confirmation of the subscription to the shares and payment in full to the Company of the proceeds of the capital increase.
6. Amendment of article 5 of the statutes.

Shareholders may obtain entry cards to the Shareholders' Meeting at the BANQUE PARIBAS (SUISSE) S.A., UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES, SOCIETE DE BANQUE SUISSE and CREDIT SUISSE, from May 12 until 12 noon on May 21, 1986, depositing their shares or a receipt for such deposit with another bank.

The Annual Report, including the income statement, the balance sheet, the Auditor's Report, the proposals by the Board of Directors regarding the allocation of the fiscal year's net profit as well as the proposed amendments to the statutes, are available to the shareholders from May 12, 1986, at the Head Office and the subsidiaries of the aforementioned banks.

Geneva, May 6, 1986

For the Board of Directors

A. de Pfyffer Chairman — *S. Tapernoux* Secretary

Floating-Rate Notes

May 15

COLUMBIA SECURITIES N.V.
Amsterdam

Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday, 29th May 1986 at 10.30 hours at the head office of the Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam

AGENDA

1. Opening
2. Report of the Management for the financial year 1985 and report of the Supervisory Board.
3. Adoption of the Annual Accounts for the financial year 1985.
4. Determination of the dividend 1985.
5. Appointment of a new member of the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board has put forward nominations with regard to the proposed appointment and has deposited these for inspection. Mr. Willem van de Wardt is placed first in these nominations.
6. Proposal to alter the Articles of Association
7. Any other business.

The respective documents are available at the office of the Company, Noorderstraat 6, Amsterdam.

Holders of bearer shares wishing to attend the General Meeting must deposit their shares at the latest on Friday 23th May with the Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. or with Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet, Paris. A deposit certificate will be issued to such shareholders, which, upon surrender, will entitle them to attend the meeting and cast their vote.

Holders of shares registered with the Company in its shareholder's register must inform the Managing Director in writing at least four days prior to the meeting that they wish to attend the meeting in person or by proxy.

Amsterdam, 14th May, 1986.

ABN-de Neuflize International Investment Advisory Company B.V.

(Managing director)

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Lufthansa Board Votes To Buy New Boeing Jets

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The management board of Lufthansa AG has ...ed to place an $800-million or... for six Boeing 747-400 jumbo ... plus aircraft accessories, an of...al of the West German national ...ine said Thursday.

...e said the order was subject to ...roval Wednesday at a meeting ...the company's supervisory ...rd.

...he order will include options on ...e additional 747-400s, bringing ...potential value of the transac... to about $2 billion, the official ...

...he jets would be delivered by ...ing, based in Seattle, in the first ...rter of 1989.

...ufthansa has selected CF6-80-...engines manufactured by Gen... Electric Co. to power the new ...-range 747-400 jumbos, ac...ling to the Lufthansa source. ...engines were chosen over mod...ffered by Pratt & Whitney and ...s-Royce Ltd., he said.

...he 747-400 models integrate ...materials aimed at improv...fuel efficiency. The company ...ntive said the purchase would ...amatically lower operating ...s per seat and will significantly ...nd the payload and range" of ...hansa's long-haul fleet.

...ther attractive features of the ...e, the official said, are a mod...zed two-person cockpit and an ...nded upper deck.

...ufthansa, the world's fourth-...st passenger airline, already ... 18 Boeing 747s, including ...ht transporters.

... acquiring the 747-400, the ... advanced version of the jum... the Cologne-based company ...gradually phase out some of its ...200 models. The company esti...es that its ready fleet will in... about 25 jumbo jets by the ...of the decade.

...ufthansa's order, if approved, ...ld raise the number of firm ...rs for the Boeing 747-400s to 36. The jets are priced at about $120 million each.

That total also includes 10 orders placed by Northwest Airlines of the United States; 14 by Singapore Airlines, and 6 by KLM of the Netherlands.

The Singapore order, which includes six options plus accessories, is valued at more than $3 billion, the largest order ever placed for commercial aircraft.

Lufthansa, Boeing's biggest commercial aircraft customer outside the United States, is carrying out a major expansion and modernization of its fleet.

In July, the government-owned airline placed an order valued at more than $500 million for 10 Boeing 737-300 jets, including options on 10 more.

Less than a week earlier, Lufthansa had agreed to buy 22 aircraft from Airbus Industrie, a European consortium. If options on an additional 28 planes are exercised, the Airbus order will total more than $2 billion.

The Lufthansa executive said the Boeing order probably would be the company's final aircraft purchase for 1986.

Air France Says Profit Increased 37% Last Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Air France, the French government-owned airline, said net profit rose 37 percent to 728.9 million francs ($104 million) in 1985.

Sales rose 9 percent to 30.1 billion francs during the year, up from 27.6 billion francs a year earlier.

The airline said it would pay a dividend of 126 million francs to the French authorities, about two-thirds more than it paid on 1984 results.

The healthy 1985 performance followed a sixfold jump in profits in 1984, which came after losses in both 1981 and 1982 and a small profit in 1983, the first years of President François Mitterrand's Socialist administration.

The airline said it planned to raise its capital by around 28 percent to 2.53 billion francs in two stages: issuing, at par, 13 million new shares and then raising the nominal share price to 27.50 francs from the present 25 francs. *(Reuters, AFP)*

British Caledonian to Cut 1,000 Jobs, Some Flights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Caledonian, Britain's largest private airline, said Thursday that it would cut more than 1,000 jobs and reduce services because of falling business partly caused by fears of terrorism in Europe.

It said the cuts would save £30 million ($46.2 million) a year.

The airline, which made record profits last year, reported a drop in bookings over the North Atlantic and in the Middle East.

It said it planned to cut summer flights over the North Atlantic from 35 to 33 a week and to Saudi Arabia by one to 13.

It plans to make the cuts in its 7,750-member work force through voluntary layoffs and early retirement.

"We have decided to move quickly to take preventive action, rather than be forced to implement more severe remedial measures at a later stage," British Caledonian's managing director, David Coltman, said.

He attributed the problems in part to a serious decline in U.S. trans-Atlantic traffic "caused by grossly exaggerated American perceptions of terrorism in Europe."

A slump in the oil industry had affected the airline's Middle East traffic, he said, and a suspension of flights between Britain and Libya, after the 1984 shooting of a London policewoman by a gunman in the Libyan Embassy, had lowered its revenue.

Officials of the Transport and General Workers Union said the layoffs were "a direct consequence of the U.S. bombing of Libya and of British involvement."

The United States launched its April 15 air attack on Libya from bases in England.

In New York, American Airlines announced that it would charge passengers $5 extra each way for more extensive security measures on flights to Europe, which have had a sharp drop in bookings.

The announcement Wednesday by American came one day after Pan American World Airways, one of the leading U.S. airlines to Europe, announced formation of what it called an elite security force to foil terrorists. Pan Am, which has been losing millions of dollars in canceled bookings to Europe, also said last month that it planned a security surcharge. *(Reuters, UPI, AP)*

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Eriksen Leads Statoil's U.S. Gas Study

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Statoil, Norway's government-owned oil company, has sent Richard Eriksen to Houston to assess long-term prospects for liquefied natural gas sales in the United States.

Mr. Eriksen, formerly in the gas department at Statoil's headquarters in Stavanger, heads the company's new representative office in Houston. His main task, however, is to study the U.S. gas market.

Norway currently ships most of its gas production via pipelines to European utilities. But gas from its undeveloped fields in remote northern areas seems best suited for sale in liquefied form.

Willy Olsen, Statoil's chief spokesman, said the company was trying to establish lower-cost technology for producing LNG. "We feel we could be competitive in the U.S. market late this century," he said.

Den Danske Bank of Copenhagen has named George Yelken head of the merchant bank department, succeeding Svend Heineke, who, as previously reported, will become head of its London branch on July 1. Mr. Yelken currently runs the bank's energy department.

Ford of Britain has named Roger Humm managing director. Mr. Humm, currently director of sales in Britain, will take up his new post on June 1. His appointment follows that last week of Derek Barron to chairman and chief executive officer. They will take up duties held by the current chairman and managing director, Sam Toy, who, as previously reported, is retiring.

Saab-Scania AB said Peter Andersson has been appointed chief financial officer of the department of economy and finance at its Saab Aircraft division. He succeeds Sivert Nordgren, who has been named senior vice president of

Roger Humm

Saab-Scania. Mr. Andersson was manager for the department's finance section.

Swedish Match AB has appointed Jan Bjorck to the new post of executive vice president of the consumer products group. He will take up his new duties later this year and will be based in Nyon, Switzerland. Andrejs Cakste will succeed Mr. Bjorck as vice president, business control and taxes. Mr. Cakste currently is group controller at Electrolux AB.

Creditanstalt Bankverein, Austria's largest bank, has appointed Hannes Androsch director general and chief executive for a second five-year term.

Midland Bank PLC has named Brian Goldthorpe, currently chief executive, group risk management, as chief executive, corporate banking, effective July 1. The appointment is part of Midland's strategy to organize the group into four banking sectors — retail, corporate, investment and international.

Emhart Corp. said Franco Savoia has been named chief executive of Arcotronics, a unit of its electronic group that produces energy-storing capacitors and the machinery to manufacture them. He will be based in Bologna, Italy, and will be responsible for the international operations of Arcotronics, which has plants in the United States, Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Swiss Volksbank said its new London branch has named Brian Shubrook treasurer with responsibility for all foreign-exchange and money-market transactions. Alastair Gidman is chief dealer. Mr. Shubrook was with Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel Bank, where he held a similar post. Mr. Gidman was at Hill Samuel & Co.

Pilkington Brothers PLC, the British glass maker, said Sol Kay would retire from the group on July 31. He will be succeeded as executive director responsible for overseas flat and safety glass by Geoffrey Iley. Mr. Kay will continue for two years as a director of Shanghai Yaohua Pilkington Ltd. and Taiwan Float Glass Industries and will also provide advice to the company in the Far East.

County Bank, the merchant banking arm of National Westminster Bank PLC, said Philip Porter, a managing director of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in London, is to join the bank as managing director of a new capital markets subsidiary.

United Bank of Kuwait Ltd. has promoted Christopher Keen to general manager from deputy general manager. He succeeds David West, who has become adviser to the London-based bank's chairman, Fahad al-Rajaan.

COMPANY NOTES

Amoco Oil Co. is discontinuing gasoline dealer and wholesale marketing operations in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Texas, Louisiana and parts of Connecticut. The company, the refining and marketing subsidiary of Amoco Corp., cited declining market share and increasing dependence on outside sources for gasoline in the areas.

Agfa-Gevaert Group, Bayer AG's photographic subsidiary, said it had a record year in 1985, with pretax profit increasing 18 percent to 740 million Deutsche marks ($338 million) from 628 million DM and revenue rising 8.1 percent to 7.56 billion DM.

Bilfinger & Berger Bau AG, a West German construction group, reported net profit of 10.3 million Deutsche marks ($4.7 million) in 1985, down 57 percent from 24.1 million DM in 1984. The company plans a dividend of 9 DM per 50-DM share, 1 DM lower.

Control Data Corp. has sold its 26-percent stake in Centronics Data Computer Corp. for $25 million, Centronics said. Control Data, a computer maker based in Minneapolis, posted a $21.2-million loss in the first quarter of 1986.

Daimler-Benz AG said sales of its four-wheel-drive tractors rose 7.4 percent to 736 in the first three months compared the first quarter of 1985, and its share of the West German market increased to 9.4 percent from 8 percent, despite an overall fall in demand.

ICI Australia Ltd. said it had agreed to acquire Ferro Corp.'s zirconia operation at Bow, New Hampshire, subject to definitive terms and conditions.

Lindberg Corp. said its board approved a tender offer to buy back 500,000 shares of its common stock, about 9 percent of the total, at $7.25 a share, with the option to purchase up to 100,000 more.

Grenfell Planning to Go Public

Reuters

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell Holdings Ltd. said Thursday that it planned to raise about £100 million ($154 million) by going public.

The merchant bank said it would offer shares in the company on the London Stock Exchange as soon as practicable.

A spokesman said the money raised would help fund the bank's international expansion program, including its fast-growing securities business.

In March, the bank said it might be seeking £100 million, possibly through a rights issue. However, industry sources said that plan was temporarily superseded by proposals to merge with the money brokers Exco International PLC.

The Bank of England prevented the merger by invoking its so-called O'Brien Rule against banks controlling money brokers.

Morgan Grenfell disclosed equity capital of £270 million at the end of 1985. This figure excluded secret inner reserves, which do not have to be disclosed under British rules.

Recently its need for larger capital resources has come to a head with the development of its participation in the London Stock Exchange.

Merging with Exco would have produced a firm capitalized at about £1 billion and better able to compete internationally with the big U.S. and Japanese investment dealers.

Morgan has been one of the most prominent players in the record volume of takeover activity on the London Stock Exchange during the past year, industry sources said.

Willis Faber PLC, an insurance broker, is Morgan Grenfell's largest shareholder with a 24-percent stake.

Icahn, Controlling 17%, Studies Viacom Takeover

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The New York investor Carl C. Icahn confirmed Thursday that he controlled a 16.95-percent stake in Viacom International Inc., and said he had told the diversified media company he was prepared to negotiate a $75-per-share cash merger.

Mr. Icahn disclosed his stake in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The company had registered a $530-million securities offering on Wednesday in an attempt to prevent a hostile takeover attempt by Mr. Icahn.

The investor also stated Thursday that if he was unable to reach an agreement with Viacom on his merger offer, he intended to continue examining a possible takeover of the company.

A spokesman for Viacom said company officials had no comment on Mr. Icahn's offer.

But Mr. Icahn said in his filing that his representatives "haven't received any encouragement with respect to the acceptance of a negotiated cash merger" with Viacom.

Mr. Icahn's offer of $75 a share was not adjusted for Viacom's recently announced 2-for-1 stock split, the filing said.

Based on the roughly 17.1 million presplit common shares that he does not control, Mr. Icahn's offer would be worth about $1.28 billion.

He also indicated that his representatives had approached Viacom with the possibility of an agreement to swap his Viacom shares for a combination of a joint-venture arrangement and Viacom securities or cash, or both.

Spain Phone Firm Posts Rise in Net

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's partly government-owned telephone company, Compañía Telefónica Nacional de España, increased its first-quarter profit this year by about 25 percent and plans to be listed on the New York stock exchange this year, a company spokesman said Thursday.

He said the company had an unofficial estimated net profit of 7.5-billion pesetas ($54 million) in the first quarter and revenue rose by about 18 percent. Profit for last year was about 20 percent up on 1984.

Since last June, Telefónica has been listed on the London, Paris, Tokyo and Frankfurt exchanges. Its share price in Madrid has risen 24 percent since January.

MINIS:

Filling the Gap

(Continued from first finance page)

processing," a method that groups information into aggregates of data.

But vector processing also has its limits. "A vector machine can only deal with very rigidly organized problems," said David Kuck, director of the Center for Supercomputing Research and Development at the University of Illinois.

Mr. Kuck said the rigidity of vector processing "is forcing people to look at parallelism." In parallel processing, many processors work on different parts of the same problem at once.

Proponents say parallel processing allows a computer, in some cases, to work at many times the speed of supercomputers. It also enables some of the mini-supercomputers to have far fewer, or far simpler, processors than supercomputers and still work almost half as fast.

Computer companies believe that parallel processing eventually will allow the speed and precision necessary to solve complex problems that are endemic to the aerospace, petroleum and auto industries, among others.

But Jeffry Canin, a securities analyst who follows mini-supercomputer companies at Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco, said that parallel processing is "still in the exploratory stage." It will be three to five years before parallel processing is widely accepted, he says, and any vendor who's betting the near term, over the next year or two, "is in for a disappointment."

...n Taiwan, the Future Pivots on High-Tech Park

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

...SINCHU, Taiwan — Five ...s ago, when the thoughts of ...y successful American execu... turned to the golf course, C.H. ...tired from his $100,000-a-year ...s research director for Hon...ll Inc. in Minneapolis. He then ...d a career at a fraction of the ...y at Hsinchu, the city that offi...here like to call Taiwan's Sili...Valley.

...Li, now 65, keeps his golf ... in shape at a course near the ...outside the city. Hsinchu lies ...Taiwan's main cross-island ...ay, 55 miles (90 kilometers) ... of the capital, Taipei.

...t recreation must be squeezed ...tween the duties assumed by ...Chinese-born American as di... of a sprawling development ...known as the Science-based ...trial Park, where 59 compa...re working on a venture that ...decide the fate of Taiwan's ...my.

...is is the future of Taiwan," ...i said recently, standing at his ...window and gesturing to... a group of low factory build...hat have sprung up since the ...nment established the park in ...

The New York Times

A section of the Science-based Industrial Park at Hsinchu.

...e government's goal was to ...t a number of high-technol...ndustries through such in...nents as venture capital and ...terest loans, accelerated de...tion, varied ownership plans ...ubstantial tax incentives.

... 1985, personal computers, ...mmunications equipment, ...ion instruments and other ...echnology products from the ...ccounted for only a few hun...million dollars in sales, a tiny ...tage of Taiwan's gross na... product of $60 billion.

... virtually everybody agrees ...aiwan must shift rapidly to such products, and to items requiring still higher levels of technology, if it is to maintain the growth rates that have made it one of the richest nations in Asia.

So far this year the country has maintained an impressive growth rate of close to 10 percent.

Textiles, toys, footwear and relatively simple electronics have accounted for the island's rapidly rising prosperity over the past decade. But in the longer term, they are unlikely to sustain the export growth necessary to meet the government's economic targets.

The best measure of those targets lies in the per-capita gross national product, which reached $3,067 in 1985. That measure estimates the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments, divided by the number of inhabitants.

Government economists are talking of tripling that figure to more than $10,000 within 15 years, which would make Taiwan's living standards roughly equal to those currently achieved by Italy.

A recent study at the University of Pennsylvania said tripling that figure would be a challenge for a country that is beginning to test the limits of its existing markets.

Part of the problem is that the United States, which absorbed 48 percent of the island's exports in 1985, is running a trade deficit with Taiwan of $13 billion.

Other pressures have come from Southeast Asian nations with lower labor costs that are challenging Taiwan in its traditional markets.

C.S. Wang, a deputy minister of economic affairs, believes the country is approaching an economic watershed. "We must redirect *our efforts toward technology-intensive industries*," he said.

Mr. Wang cited a recent cabinet directive giving priority to industries that have the potential for export growth.

Among them were automobiles and automotive components, computers and accessories, anti-pollution equipment, machine-building, and industrial robots, as well as broader categories of advanced electronic goods.

Mr. Wang, like others, conceded that shifting production would be a challenge. But he and other officials said that Taiwan had a number of assets in its favor, including a well-educated, disciplined labor force and a growing pool of scientific and technological talent.

Nearly 100,000 of the country's brightest graduates have traveled to the United States for further education. Of these, nearly 10,000 have earned doctorates, mainly in the sciences. Japan is the only other Asian country that has matched that figure.

Seventy percent of the companies at the Hsinchu park were founded by doctorate holders who returned from abroad, mainly the United States.

Engineers earn an average of only $1,500 to $2,000 a month, lower than the competitive salaries in the United States. But many of those working at Hsinchu receive benefits such as four-bedroom houses that rent for $500 a month.

But talent alone will not be enough to make the island competitive in high technology.

A major worry in Taipei is that the fractured nature of the economy will make it difficult for many companies to make the transition to technology-intensive products. There are 50,000 manufacturing concerns in Taiwan, 10 times as many as in South Korea.

The typical Taiwan company is family-run, intensely conservative and averse to spending money on anything that does not promise a quick return, including product development.

Mr. Wang of the Economic Affairs Ministry noted that less than 1 percent of the country's GNP goes to research and development, about half the percentage in the United States.

Even that figure is misleading because a large amount of the funds is used to further the government's goal of becoming self-sufficient in military hardware.

Experts like Mr. Li believe the government should abandon ambitious projects and aim for "niches" in the market, such as personal computers and auxiliary items that can be produced here for a fraction of the cost in the United States.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

...ain

...ercial Union Ass.

	1986	1985
...Net	12.4	(a)17.5
...re	0.0378	0.0015

...nd Metropolitan

	1986	1985
...e	2,570.	2,750.
...Net	140.2	131.9
...re	0.127	0.115

...yal Insurance

	1986	1985
...Net	29.4	(a)37.3
...re	0.182	—

...ada

...me Petroleum

...ar.	1986	1985
...e	469.0	589.0
...	72.0	23.0

...ee

Moira

	1985	1984
...	14,880.	13,700.
...	110.0	68.5

Japan

Pioneer Electronic

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	180,540	166,380.
Net Loss	2,050.(a)	390.0
Per Share	14.89	—

a: loss.

United States

Amer. Bakeries

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	140.5	138.3
Oper Net	2.02	1.44
Oper Share	0.60	0.54

1985 net excludes gain of $702,000.

Broadview Financial

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Net Loss	7.95	7.77

Campbell Soup

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,090.	1,020.
Net Inc.	51.03	51.60
Per Share	0.79	0.80
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	3,360.	3,080.
Net Inc.	173.48	158.43
Per Share	2.71	2.45

Dresser Industries

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	958.7	1,030.
Net Inc.	1.4	23.3
Per Share	0.01	0.31
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,880.	1,940.
Net Inc.	11.7	38.6
Per Share	0.15	0.51

Gerber Products

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	242.7	247.9
Net Inc.	12.3	17.3
Per Share	0.60	0.85
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	968.9	929.4
Net Inc.	45.5	56.4
Per Share	2.23	2.77

Handy & Harman

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	158.4	137.5
Net Income	(a)3.08	2.86
Per Share	—	0.21

a: loss. 1986 net includes charge of $2.7 million.

Mercantile Stores

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	416.0	382.6
Net Inc.	21.6	17.4
Per Share	1.46	1.19

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...minimum U.S. $100 or equivalent in hard currency for your share purchase, together with ...tions.
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DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

As a result of the resolution of the annual general meeting of shareholders held on the 1st of April, 1986 a dividend of US$500.00 per share is payable on the 14th of May, 1986, to shareholders as at record date of the 30th of April, 1986, against remittance to the Nikko Luxembourg S.A., 16, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg of the certificate coupon Nº 2.

The quotation of the share on the Luxembourg stock exchange will be ex-dividend on the 30th of April, 1986.

The Board of Directors

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 15 MAY 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

Fund		Quote
AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	227.64
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	939.05
-(d) Conbar	SF	1476.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1319.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1614.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1323.00
-(d) Grobar	SF	1162.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1957.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1078.19
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1047.35
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN	197.389.00
BNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	155.75*
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.53
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.70
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.46
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	15.43
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	11.18
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$	16.44
-(w) Diverbond	SF	86.80
-(w) FIF-America	$	20.60
-(w) FIF-Europe	$	23.96
-(d) FIF-International	$	14.88
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$	27.89
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$	127.49
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$	222.72
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$	1074.37
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
-(w) Brit. Dollar Income	$	0.920
-(w) Brit. $ Manag. Curr.	$	12.07
-(d) Brit. Intl. $ Manag. Portf.	$	1.484*
-(d) Brit. Intl. £ Manag. Portf.	£	144.8*
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd.	$	1.280
-(w) Brit. Gold Fund	$	0.704
-(w) Brit. Manag. Currency	£	15.88*
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$	2.083
-(w) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund	£	0.236*
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$	1.517
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$	1.825
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	59.68
-(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$	33.32
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU	1088.54
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1044.19
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF	526.25
-(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	107.90
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	112.06
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	124.87
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	109.42
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen	10,734.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	139.95
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR	$	156.26
-(d) Canasec	SF	641.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF	80.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF	127.50
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$	98.06
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1141.09
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1082.84
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1102.02
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	102849.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF	145.00
-(d) Ussec	SF	806.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF	197.50
-(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	194.50
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd.	$	146.58
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$	25.65*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$	10.56
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$	146.47
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	112.47
	$	12.81
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	$	109.31
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$	66.67
-(w) Worldwide Special	$	2496.02
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
-+(d) Concentra	DM	37.13
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	84.49
EBC TRUST CO. (JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St., St. Helier (0534-36331)		
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 12.30 Offer	$	12.576*
@(d) Cap.: Bid $ 14.46 Offer	$	14.914
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.5425
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	1.0103
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4416
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0509
-(w) Long Term	$	29.29
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$	77.22
-(w) F&C European	$	25.31
-(w) F&C Oriental	$	44.57

Fund		Quote
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val. I Com.	$	66.31
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val. II Cum. Pref.	$	101.50
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val. III Com.	$	22.38
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val. III Cum Pref.	$	101.43
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	75.14
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	12.37
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	13.52
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$	132.46
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	36.75
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	108.80
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	51.04
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	18.28
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	202.35
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	21.28
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	53.23
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
-(w) Dollar Income	$	7.86
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£	96.96*
-(w) Gold Income	$	8.43
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.78
-(m) Strategic Trading	$	1.60
GEFINOR FUNDS		
-(w) East Investment Fund	$	424.24
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£	145.45
-(w) State St. American	$	200.55
London: 01-4914230, Geneva: 41-22355530		
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715		
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$	160.99
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$	177.16
-(w) GAMerica Inc.	$	195.71
-(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	107.91
-(w) GAM Boston Inc.	$	143.83
-(w) GAMbit Fund Inc.	$	141.04
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$	21.03
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc.	$	10.20
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF	151.86
-(w) GAM France Inc	Fr	1011.80
-(w) GAM Global Fund	$	
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	180.30
-(w) GAM International Inc.	$	197.50
-(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	205.74
-(w) GAM North America Inc.	$	146.67
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc.		122.10* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum.		126.85 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc.	$	209.20
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw.		141.60 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd.		131.60 p
-(w) GAMrint	$	138.82
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$	78.88
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust		201.90*
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc.	$	261.68
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	159.62
-(w) GAMtrends Inc.	$	121.01
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	127.54
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	124.77
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$	115.48
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	105.93
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen	10,915
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	107.51
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	119.58
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Fr	1002.87
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.		
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$	17.24
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	16.56
-(d) G.T. Ascan H.K. Gwth. Fd.	$	11.10
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	5.87
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	28.66
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	21.72
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	23.90
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	19.39
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.76
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	$	17.74
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	50.54
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	29.14
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co. Fd	$	71.87
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	29.76
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$	15.87
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	12.32
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	28.20
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.45
-(d) Intml. Bond Fund	$	11.79
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	27.73
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	18.37
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	35.70
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg		
-(r) J.F Currency & Bond	$	17.80
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	40.44
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y	48.15
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y	6404
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y	24,081
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec. S. (Acc)	$	13.78
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	119.60
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	155.70
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	200.70
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	314.50

Fund		Quote
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	131.35
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	168.10
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.	$	18.00
NIMARBEN		
-(d) Class A	$	110.85
-(w) Class B - U.S.	$	161.28
-(w) Class C - Japan	$	147.01
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
-(w) Multicurrency	$	16.23
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	12.63
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$	14.58
-(w) Japanese Yen	$	18.48
-(w) Pound Sterling	$	12.67
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	11.57
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL	11.27
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.43
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.09
-(w) European Currency	ECU	11.41
-(w) French Franc	SF	9.88
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP		
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670		
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	33.50
PARISBAS-GROUP		
-(d) Cortexa International	$	116.55
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU	1122.92
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM	1258.86
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF	94.08
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$	1269.48
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y	112,142
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL	1111.80
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$	90.28
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$	16.32
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$	170.49
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$	12.33
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	120.89
PUTNAM		
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	14.27
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$	11.17
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	103.43
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$	13.92
-+(w) RBC Far East & Pacific Fd	$	18.40*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$	27.24*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$	12.70*
-+(d) RBC Man. Currency Fd.	$	30.48
-+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$	12.03
SKANDIFOND INTL. FUND (46-8-236270)		
-(w) Inc.: Bid $ 8.81* Offer	$	9.41*
-(w) Acc.: Bid $ 8.95 Offer	$	9.55
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD (46-8-236270)		
-(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid 56.14 Offer		36.40
SKANDIFOND LIMITED (46-8-236270)		
-(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid 56.14 Offer		36.41
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.		
17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-8040		
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$	28.48
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$	28.86
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) America-Valor	SF	504.25
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	121.25
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	140.91
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	125.47
-(d) Intervalor	SF	92.00
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	1300.25
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	111.09
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF	110.65
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF	430.75
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	80.25
-(d) Universal Fund	SF	128.51
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	10953.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD		
(d) The Establishment Trust	$	1.51
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$	12.41
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	10.45
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	17.86
(d) Thornton Orient Inc. Fd Ltd	$	13.43
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF	65.25
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	231.70
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SFr	142.50
-(d) Francit French Sh	SF	212.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF	203.50
-(d) Germac German Sh	SFr	207.00
-(d) ITAC Italian sh	SFr	334.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr	215.50
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	219.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr	1004.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
-(d) Unirenta	DM	42.50
-(d) Unifonds	DM	32.40
-(d) Unirak	DM	87.38
-(d) UNIZINS	DM	114.25
Other Funds		
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund	$	32.78
(w) Actinvest/sesence	$	102.55
( ) Actifinance Intl	$	1000.98
(d) Activest Intl	$	13.47
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	275.07
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$	1025.52
(r) Ariane	$	2273.28
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	24.04

Fund		Quote
(b) Bloc Saudi Bond Fund	$	158.35
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	133.45
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	$	10.16
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl.	$	12.05
(w) Citadel Fun	$	1.82
(w) Citifrust US $ Equities	$	194.06
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	2958.91
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	107.22
(r) COMETE	$	1015.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	15.60
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	46.65
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	190.28
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	12,782
(w) D.G.C.	$	130.32
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd	$	1163.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd	DM	1072.00
(d) D. Witter Wid Wide Ivt Tst	$	16.94
(r) Drakkar Invest. Fund N.V.	$	1502.44
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	12.84
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$	46.61
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	47.58
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu	68.98
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	21,574.88
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd	$	125.62
(w) Fixed Income Trns	$	13.80
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	211.95
(w) Forexfund	$	7.36
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	64.17
(d) Fonditalia	$	78.19
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	44.39
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	14.93
(d) Governm. Sec. Funds	$	101.25
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	189.85
(w) Hestia Funds	$	124.27
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1695.47
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd	SF	146.87
(r) ILA-IGB (15/04)	$	9.44
(r) ILA-IGS (15/04)	$	10.53
(r) IncAmerica N.V.	$	10.98
(d) Interfund SA	$	34.04
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	319.22
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl. 'B'	$	851.90
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl. 'C'	$	3371.40
(r) Int'l Securities und	$	24.57
(d) Invesfa DWS	DM	65.43
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	39.42
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	181.95
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	185.55
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd	$	11,009.61
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$	27.14
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	149.22
(w) Korea Growth Trust	KW	11,908.14
	$	13.41
(d) Leicom Fund	$	2051.39
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$	248.77
(d) Liquibaer	$	1417.00
(w) Luxfund	$	114.21
(d) Medilolanum Sel. Fd.	$	36.99
(r) Meteore	Y	123,363.00
(w) NAAT	$	12.96
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	$	11,869.73
(w) Nippon Fund	$	54.92*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$	11.62
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$	7436.23
(w) Novotec Investment Fund	$	128.92
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	219.39
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd.	$	1721.57
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$	37.597
(m) Permal Spec. Opp.	$	
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$	1467.04
(r) Pleiades	$	1413.84
(r) Pri-Tech	$	1065.98
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	9645.02
(d) Renta Fund	LF	2834.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF	1156.31
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$	1156.12
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd	$	2213.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	162.85
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	15.61
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$	989.99
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$	28.00
(d) Syntax Ltd. (Class A)	$	11.49
(w) Target Fund	$	995.18
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	98.43
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	142.22
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	194.90
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	151.29
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	59.50
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	173.00
(w) Tweedy, Browne n.v. Class A	$	2052.14
(w) Tweedy, Browne n.v. Class B	$	1700.83
(m) Tweedy, Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1091.59
(d) UNICO Fund	DM	79.00
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$	1378.59
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$	1330.95
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm	119.11
(d) US Federal Securities	$	10.90
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	14.82
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	11.83
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	18.88

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt - Price - Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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مكتبة من الأصل

LEVINE: *Rapid Rise and Contradictory Life of Insider-Trading Suspect*

(Continued from first finance page) He recently bought an $80,000 ...rari. And of late, friends say, he ... taken to talking about how ...h money he had been earning ...Drexel, where he was a manag... director in the merger-and-ac...sition department until the SEC ...ges were made. Insiders put his ...l compensation last year at well ...$1 million.

He wanted desperately to be a ...er and shaker — to put himself ...he map," said a takeover lawyer ... has worked closely with Mr. ...ine.

What the SEC charges, in short, ... Mr. Levine used his position ...top merger specialist — at ...th Barney between June 1978 ... November 1981, at Lehman ...hers from November 1981 to late January 1985, and at Drexel from February 1985 to the present — to trade in stocks and options of dozens of companies he knew were about to be bought. All told, the SEC charges, Mr. Levine parlayed a $170,000 initial deposit in his Bahamian bank into $10.3 million, "virtually all of which is profits derived from securities trading activities."

In early 1985, for instance, Drexel was retained by Coastal Corp., a big Houston-based pipeline company, to help with a possible takeover of American Natural Resources Co., another pipeline concern. Working with nonpublic information concerning the proposed tender offer, the government charged, Mr. Levine quietly purchased 145,000 shares of American Natural Resources and later earned $1.4 in illegal profits after a bid was announced and American Natural Resources stock soared.

The SEC charged Mr. Levine with insider trading in the securities of 54 companies.

The SEC court documents filed so far charge that Mr. Levine worked as hard concealing his activities — and in particular, covering his trail — as he did buying the stocks themselves.

Mr. Levine is said to have routed his orders, for instance, through his Bahamian bank, which maintained trading accounts with numerous New York-based brokerage firms. Bernhard Meier, a Swiss national who until recently was Mr. Levine's account officer at the Bahamian bank, was also charged by the commission with insider trading.

Bank Leu International Ltd. of Nassau, a subsidiary of a Swiss bank, has confirmed that it was the institution referred to in the SEC documents.

The commission charged that Mr. Levine opened his account at the Bahamian bank on May 27, 1980, using the name "Mr. Diamond." According to the SEC's court documents, he then began placing buy and sell orders from Manhattan pay telephones, frequently calling collect during lunch hours and refusing to leave telephone numbers where he could be reached.

According to the commission, Mr. Levine never used his real name with bank staff, used phony names to book flights to the Bahamas when he wanted to review his account and whenever possible did not stay overnight in the Bahamas.

In July 1985 the SEC's investigation began, it said, "as the result of the pattern of purchases" that took place before takeover announcements. In August 1985, SEC staff members telephoned Mr. Meier, Mr. Levine's account executive at the bank, requesting information. It was at that point, the commission charged, that Mr. Levine and Mr. Meier began plotting a cover-up of Mr. Levine's trading.

The cover-up, according to the SEC, consisted of Mr. Meier's informing the commission that all the trades were Mr. Meier's decision. In other words, the commission charged, the men wanted to make it appear that Mr. Levine had no control over his own account and that the trades were made based on publicly available data, not insider information.

...wiss Bank Cooperated With SEC

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

...ASHINGTON — One of ...zerland's most prestigious ...s helped provide the Securities ... Exchange Commission with ...mentation to trace what the ... says is an insider-trading ...se to Dennis B. Levine.

...oreover, a document filed in ...ral District Court in Manhat... disclosed that lawyers for the ... bank's Bahamian subsidiary ...rmed to the SEC that Mr. Le... was the alleged principal in the ...

...nz Knopfli, president of Bank ... in Zurich, said Wednesday ...is bank had decided to "cooperate fully" with the SEC after it had received a subpoena in March for records involving trading at its bank in the Bahamas in 28 stocks that subsequently became merger or takeover candidates.

But the complaint filed in the Manhattan court indicated that the bank's cooperation may have gone farther back than that. In the complaint, Thomas P. Doonan, deputy United States marshal and an investigator in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Manhattan, said that an SEC lawyer phoned the bank in August 1985 to request its help.

Mr. Doonan said a bank employee told the SEC lawyer, Peter Y. Sonnenthal, that he had had dealings with a "client referred to as Mr. X." Mr. Doonan said he had learned from Mr. Sonnenthal that lawyers for the bank identified Mr. Levine as "Mr. X."

The action by the Swiss bank is one of the few instances where bank secrecy laws, for which Switzerland and the Bahamas are noted, have been pre-empted in favor of cooperation with U.S. authorities.

Theodore A. Levine, a Washington lawyer and former enforcement official at the SEC, said: "The most important part of this case is not its size, nor the publicity. It's the message that even if you go overseas to cover up your trading, the SEC can find you there."

Pöhl Sees Need For Stability Of Currencies

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Karl Otto Pöhl, West Germany's central bank president, said Thursday that a period of currency market stability was urgently needed and coordinated intervention could be useful.

Mr. Pöhl told bankers in Hamburg that convergence of economic policies among major industrial nations could help to prevent wild swings in currency relationships.

"But coordinated intervention by central banks can also sometimes be useful to work against too strong a decline in the dollar," he said.

He rejected calls for setting specific levels for currencies that would then be defended.

U.S. Money Supply Rose $6.1 Billion in Week

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, rose $6.1 billion to $654.7 billion, seasonally adjusted, in the week ended May 5, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and traveler's checks. The previous week's level was left unrevised at $648.6 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to $647.6 billion from $645.4 billion.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Firms in New York, Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed generally firmer Thursday in New York and Europe.

But dealers in New York said trading was listless in the absence of any clear signal from Washington as to where the Reagan administration wants the dollar to move.

"People are really confused," said one New York trader. "No one wants to take any positions for fear of central bank intervention."

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.1955 Deutsche marks, up from 2.1830 DM on Wednesday, and at 6.9940 French francs, up from 6.9605 francs.

The dollar also firmed slightly against the British pound, which closed in New York at $1.5335, compared with $1.5399.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.1975	2.1870
Pound sterling	1.5355	1.5395
Japanese yen	163.60	163.35
Swiss franc	1.8275	1.8164
French franc	6.9990	6.9903

Source: Reuters

Against the yen, the dollar closed at 163.70, almost unchanged from 163.50 previously, while the currency finished against the Swiss franc at 1.8273 up from 1.8160 francs.

The dollar ended generally higher in Europe.

Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, said Thursday that a period of currency-market stability was urgently needed and coordinated intervention to this end could be useful.

The dollar ended in London at 2.1975 Deutsche marks, up from 2.1870 DM at Wednesday's close, and at 163.60 yen, up slightly from 163.35 yen previously.

The dollar also edged higher against the British pound, which closed in London at $1.5355, down from $1.5395 on Wednesday.

In other European trading Thursday, the dollar closed in Zurich at 1.8213 Swiss francs, down from 1.8238 francs on Wednesday. It was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.1897 DM, down from 2.1933 DM, and in Paris, at 6.9860 francs, down from 6.9870. *(Reuters, IHT)*

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar-Straights Decline on Economic Data

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market ended easier Thursday on the news that U.S. industrial production rose 0.2 percent in April. In the floating-rate-note area, however, issues of sovereign and multinational names ended higher after a volatile day's trading.

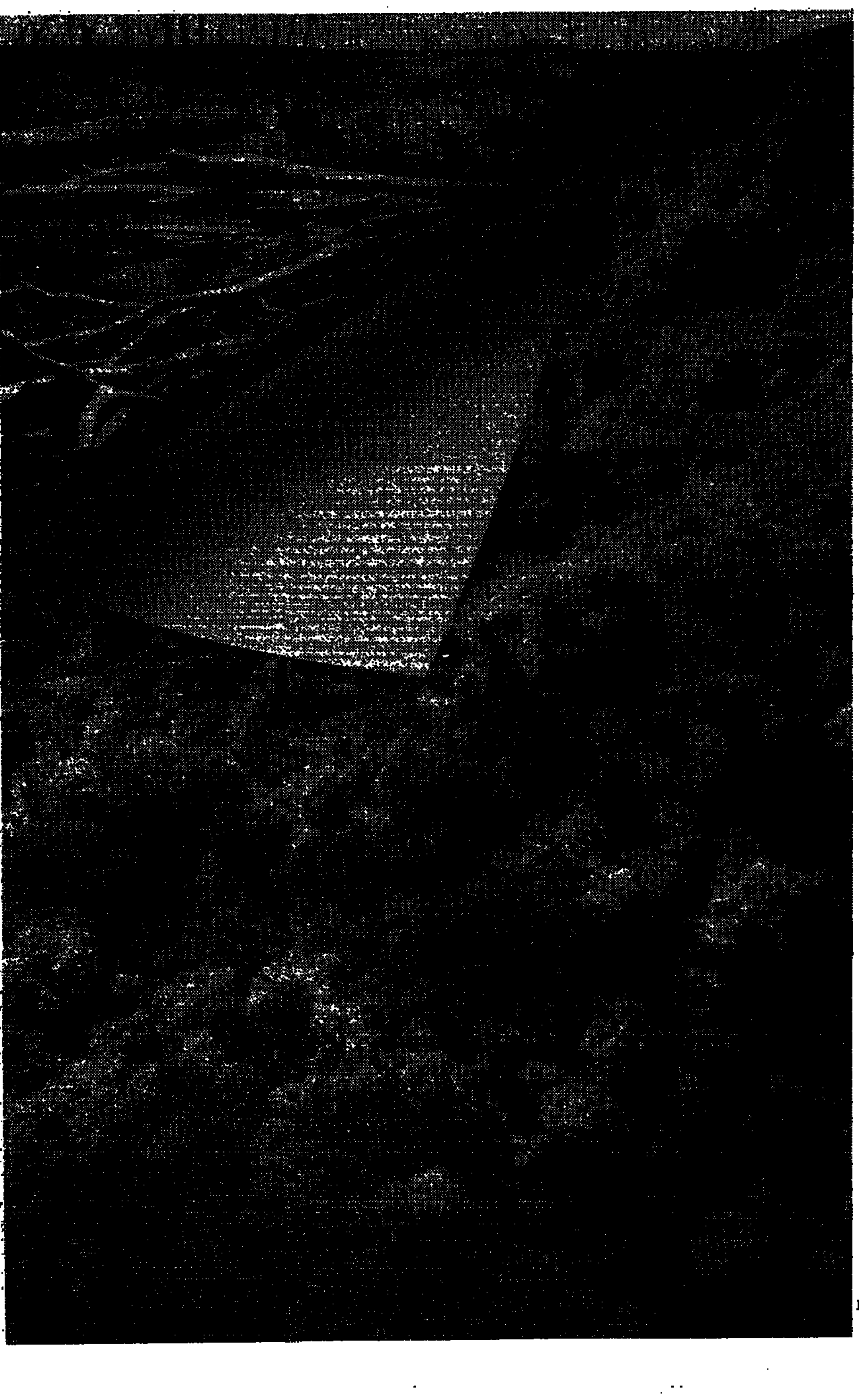
Dollar-straight issues ended between ¼ and ½ point lower with news of the rise in U.S. industrial production taking markets by surprise, dealers said. They noted that the U.S. market began to slide shortly after the announcement.

Dealers said that trading in the floating-rate-note sector was featured by some operators switching out of the $1.8-billion floater for the European Community and into other sovereign issues.

The activity was prompted by news that France would repay early its $1.8-billion EC loan, which was financed by the floating-rate note. This led to speculation that the EC would now call the issue for early redemption. The issue, due 1990, fell to 100.11 from 100.23.

A variety of new issues were launched during the day. Morgan Stanley International led a novel $150-million put warrant bond for the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The bond itself, which pays 7⅝ percent over five years, was priced at 100¼. The issue carries 120,000 warrants priced at $12 each, which pay a 7⅛-percent annual interest over their three-year life. The warrants entitle the investor to put back the bonds at a price of 98⅞.



Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis – a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

The figures alone should tell the story – we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.

Photo: Courtesy of Richard Evans Schultes

Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the 'magic' plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, "grow in the primeval jungle."

What we are destroying

Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

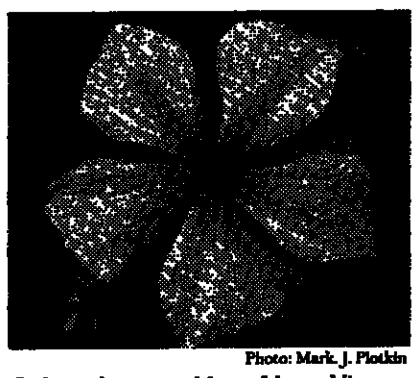


Photo: Mark J. Plotkin

Catharanthus roseus. Many of the world's children who have suffered from leukaemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rosy periwinkle, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forests are already destroyed.

Who is the villain?

There is no villain – except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

Photo: WWF/H. Jungius

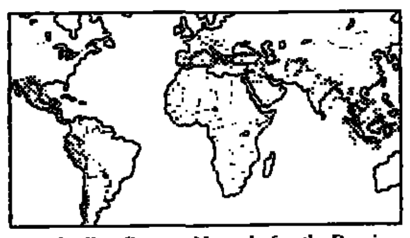
Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes from the Andes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out its entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

What can be done about it?

The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.



The Vavilov Centres. Named after the Russian scientist who identified them. These are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

You can become part of it

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

Photo: (Forest) Bruce Coleman/Brian Coates

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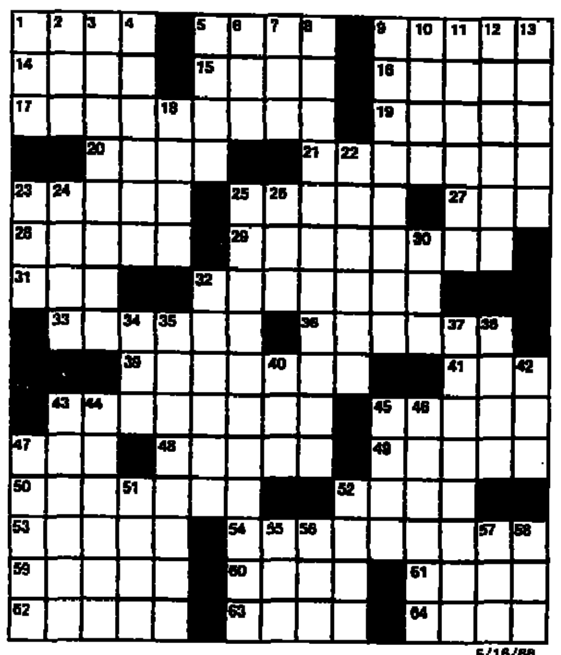

5/16/86

ACROSS

1 Member of an Egyptian sect
5 Yemeni, e.g.
9 Light woven cloth
14 Turkish regiment
15 Soprano Ponselle
16 Breakfast fruit
17 Personal charm
19 Kilns
20 Singer Anita
21 Window-shops, in a way
23 Tricks
25 Chiseler
27 Outrage
28 Wing-shaped
29 Ruffian
31 Petition
32 Elbow-bender
33 Montezuma's captor
36 Mervin and Baby
39 Justice White, once
41 Clumsy fellow
43 Violinist Fritz
45 Delibes opera
47 —— Paulo, Brazil
48 Outbuildings
49 Where élèves study
50 A Muskogean
52 Ablution
53 Honey badger
54 Hint slyly
59 Anoint, old style
60 Mae Preston's boyfriend
61 Stagg or Otis
62 Belgrade coins
63 Booty
64 Aladdin's loss

DOWN

1 Wheel, sometimes
2 Wave: Sp.
3 Samoan seaport
4 Kind of box
5 Overdecorated
6 Le —— Soleil (Louis XIV)
7 Onager
8 Con men
9 More weird
10 Maw
11 A Triple Entente land
12 Detain, as a ship
13 Mass at Notre Dame
18 Marryat's midshipman
22 Tumbler pigeon
23 Boxer's quick blow
24 Highlander's name
25 Dickensian family
26 Actress Russell's nickname
30 Twelve doz.
32 Entertainer in 37 Down
34 Sage of Concord's monogram
35 Scottish emblems
37 Site of a 1923 earthquake
38 O.T. book
40 Final letter in England
42 Agio, e.g.
43 Oahu bay
44 Fan
45 Spare
46 True
47 Row
51 He wrote "The Hive"
52 Former Met V.I.P.
55 Fresh
56 Word with lion or otter
57 Fun-loving Rover Boy
58 Parapsychologist's spec.

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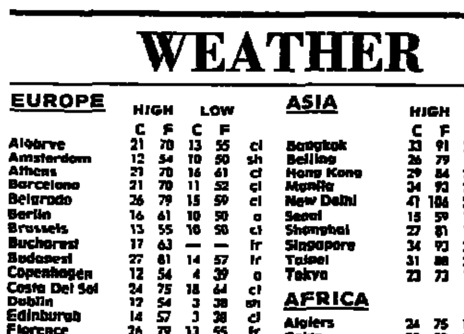
DENNIS THE MENACE

'THIS IS A BIG CROWD. LET'S START A WAVE.'

DRINKS

THE evening had been quite eventful. I had definitely fallen out with the Contessa when Providence came to my rescue in the shape of that young Duchess and her fascinating eyes, whom I had encountered far too briefly during my stay in Szolnok. Having ignored me from the start, Fortune suddenly changed her mind and smiled upon me at the Baccara table, which I left with a flourish and a sizeable stack. Eager as I was to fly to my fair Hungarian, I paused on the terrace of the Casino to relish a COINTREAU LUCKY BOY: 3 measures of Cointreau for 1 measure of orange juice, 1 of grapefruit, 5 of Perrier and a dash of mint cordial. Tasty and tasteful, this splendid cocktail had always proved auspicious. And the night, after all, was still young...



COINTREAU

WEATHER

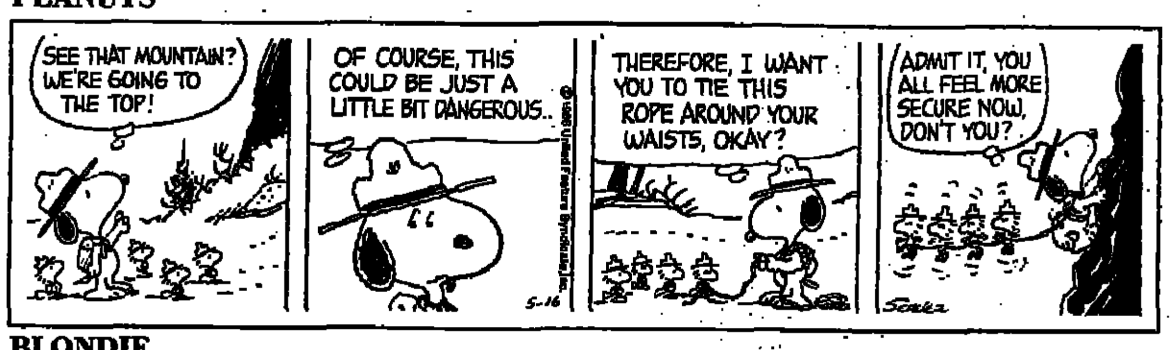
EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	21	70	13	55	cl
Amsterdam	12	54	10	50	sh
Athens	21	70	16	61	cl
Barcelona	21	70	11	52	cl
Belgrade	26	79	15	59	cl
Berlin	16	61	10	50	o
Brussels	13	55	10	50	cl
Bucharest	17	63	—	—	fr
Budapest	27	81	14	57	fr
Copenhagen	12	54	4	39	o
Costa Del Sol	24	75	18	64	cl
Dublin	12	54	3	38	sh
Edinburgh	14	57	3	38	cl
Florence	26	79	13	55	fr
Frankfurt	16	61	11	52	sh
Geneva	15	59	11	52	r
Helsinki	18	64	7	45	cl
Istanbul	18	64	10	50	cl
Las Palmas	22	72	15	59	o
Lisbon	18	64	13	55	o
London	14	57	6	43	o
Madrid	24	75	10	50	o
Milan	23	73	16	61	cl
Moscow	22	72	8	46	cl
Munich	21	70	11	52	o
Nice	22	72	16	61	cl
Oslo	13	55	7	45	o
Paris	15	59	12	54	fr
Prague	22	72	12	54	cl
Reykjavik	6	43	2	36	o
Rome	24	75	10	50	cl
Stockholm	17	63	6	43	cl
Strasbourg	18	64	12	54	r
Venice	23	73	18	64	r
Vienna	25	77	13	55	o
Warsaw	20	68	14	57	o
Zurich	16	61	11	52	sh
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	16	61	1	34	sh
Beirut	—	—	—	—	no
Damascus	23	73	6	43	fr
Jerusalem	18	64	10	50	cl
Tel Aviv	23	73	13	55	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	18	64	10	50	fr
Sydney	20	68	16	61	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	24	75	cl
Beijing	26	79	14	57	o
Hong Kong	29	84	24	75	cl
Manila	34	93	24	75	o
New Delhi	41	106	25	77	fr
Seoul	15	59	10	50	fr
Shanghai	27	81	16	61	fr
Singapore	34	93	25	77	cl
Taipei	31	88	22	72	cl
Tokyo	23	73	15	59	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	24	75	12	54	fr
Cairo	28	82	15	59	fr
Cape Town	19	66	14	57	sh
Casablanca	20	68	15	59	fr
Harare	24	75	8	46	cl
Lagos	32	90	26	79	cl
Nairobi	23	73	16	61	o
Tunis	27	81	16	61	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Caracas	26	79	20	68	cl
Lima	24	75	13	55	cl
Mexico City	29	84	14	57	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	10	50	2	36	pc
Atlanta	29	84	16	61	pc
Boston	22	72	10	50	fr
Chicago	24	75	11	52	st
Denver	19	66	7	45	cl
Detroit	25	77	11	52	pc
Honolulu	30	86	21	70	fr
Houston	30	86	22	72	cl
Los Angeles	23	73	15	59	pc
Miami	27	81	21	70	fr
Minneapolis	17	63	11	52	st
Montreal	21	70	8	46	fr
Nassau	26	79	19	66	pc
New York	21	70	11	52	r
San Francisco	21	70	10	50	fr
Seattle	16	61	5	41	fr
Toronto	20	68	6	43	cl
Washington	19	66	10	50	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

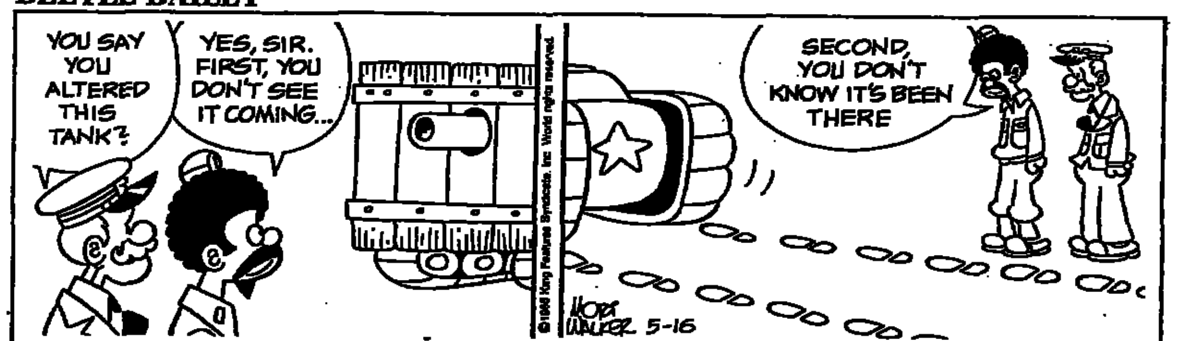
FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 16 — 10 (61 — 50). LONDON: Unstable. 14 — 7 (57 — 45). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 23 — 11 (73 — 52). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24 — 13 (75 — 55). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 16 — 8 (61 — 46). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 22 — 15 (72 — 59). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 16 — 8 (61 — 46). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 33 — 26 (91 — 79). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 29 — 25 (84 — 77). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 15 — 11 (59 — 52). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32 — 27 (90 — 81). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 23 — 15 (73 — 59).

PEANUTS

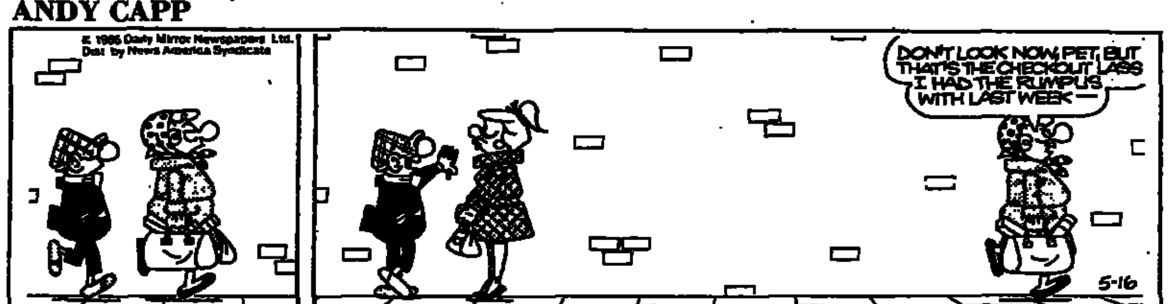


BLONDIE

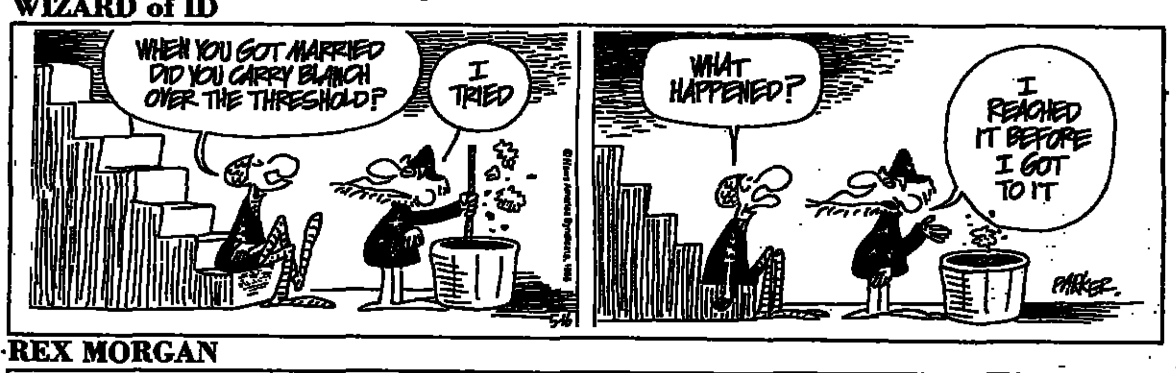
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

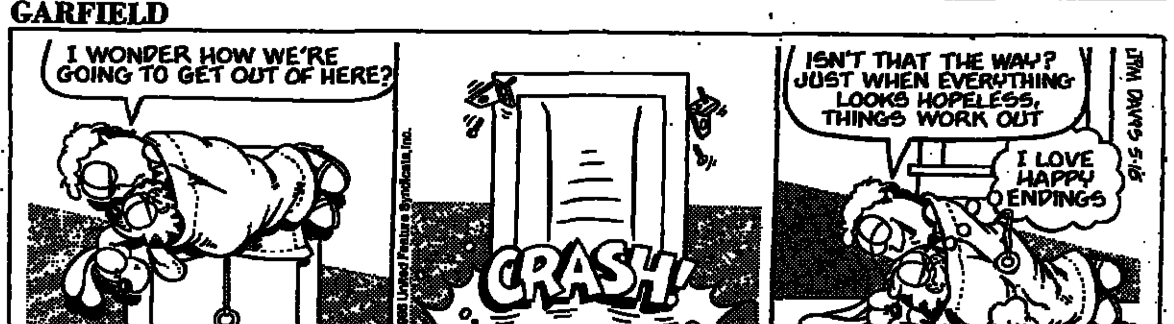


WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

SIDE BY SIDE

By Helen Joseph. 248 pages. £6.95 or $10.95 paper, £18.95 or $29.95 hardback. Zed Books, 57 Caledonian Road, London N19BU.

Reviewed by Denis Herbstein

AN unusual book-launch took place in Johannesburg last month. The author was there, as were the press and the publisher. Invited guests sipped sherry discreetly. But there was no sign of the book. For "Side by Side," the autobiography of Helen Joseph, may not be published in South Africa because the author is a "listed person," her written words considered too dangerous for the eyes of her fellow citizens — though, mysteriously, the government allows her to speak in public.

Mrs. Joseph, who turned 81 the day of the party, is one of the more resilient personalities tossed about in the whirlpool of apartheid. Since first being banned almost 30 years ago, she has never been entirely free, enduring detention without trial, imprisonment, house arrest (she was the first person in modern South Africa to undergo this form of social isolation) and "listing" under the Suppression of Communism Act, not that she was ever a communist; in fact, the inspiration of a missionary with whom she was imprisoned during South Africa's state of emergency in 1960 restored the faith of her childhood.

The English-born Joseph had a quiet, Tory upbringing, with a degree from London University followed by a spell of teaching in Hyderabad, where she was blissfully unaware of Gandhi and Nehru. After moving to South Africa, she led the life of a socialite, but then her marriage broke up and she drifted into trade unionism. Within a few years she found herself the only white heading a march of 20,000 women to present a petition against unjust laws to Johannes Strydom then the prime minister. Joseph really started growing when she was almost 50, and the process has not ended.

In 1955, she was one of 156 opponents of apartheid arrested for treason. They were released on bail. Each day, for years, Joseph would drive her car — nicknamed "Treason Trixie" — to mass hearings in the case, in the old synagogue in Pretoria. One passenger was Nelson Mandela, who had to travel in the front seat because of his long legs. Joseph recalls him as being "exceptionally handsome with a magnificent physique, dark piercing eyes, sometimes narrowing above his high cheekbones until he looked almost oriental."

Joseph was chosen as the first defense witness. She gave evidence for 14 unremitting days. Finally, out of the blue, after five years with the death penalty hanging over them, she and the others were acquitted. By then Joseph had been "banned" — forbidden to attend gatherings other than social ones, and restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg for five years. By then, too, she had been detained with thousands of other following the hectic events that followed the Sharpeville shootings and the bannings of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Here was a rare woman who identified with and was accepted by blacks, yet when she was sent to a different prison from Lilian Ngoyi, a black friend of hers, the latter said bitterly, "You are better off with your pink skin." And so she was, having been given bed sheets and a mattress while Ngoyi slept on a mat on the floor and had an open bucket for a toilet. "I learnt to hate my pink skin," she recalls.

But there were others worse off than either of them. The minister of justice, without giving any reason, could banish a black person to the remotest corner of South Africa. When the order was served, the victim had to go wearing what he stood in, and not even his spouse need be informed. The dawn after the midnight that her five-year ban expired, Joseph and two companions began an 8,000-mile odyssey to track down these "desaparacidos of the veld." They found most of them. One, 80 years old, a veteran of the South African Army in World War I, actually jumped for joy on hearing news of his wife hundreds of miles away in Johannesburg. Mrs. Joseph wrote a moving book about this epic journey.

Next she was placed under house arrest. The justice minister (Johannes Vorster, later prime minister) was "satisfied that she was engaged in activities which were furthering or calculated to further the achievement of any of the objects of communism." She spent five years alone in her small suburban Johannesburg house, allowed out on weekdays only to go work: 250 weekends alone except for the telephone, when the caller might threaten death or mouth an obscenity. It has been called "jail on the cheap." She survived that as well.

Joseph is made of strong stuff, having endured an operation for cancer, a heart attack, more house arrests, further bannings, imprisonment for refusing to testify against her friend Winnie Mandela. Then, when she was 77, the government thought she was past it. Most of the restrictions were lifted. Soon enough she was back in politics, addressing 15,000 people at the launch of the United Democratic Front, the largest multiracial opposition to South Africa's white political logjam. They call her the "mother of the struggle."

In a postscript to the book, she quotes Robert Frost:

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I —
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

Denis Herbstein is a London-based journalist who specializes in African affairs.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	E	A	N		A	M	M	A	N		H	A	M	A
I	M	P	I		L	O	T	T	O		U	L	A	N
S	O	A	P	P	L	A	N	T	S		M	I	L	O
S	T	R	A	I	T		S	A	H	A	P	T	I	N
Y	E	T		V	I	A		I	O	S				
			C	O	M	M	O	N	W	E	A	L	T	H
S	A	B	O	T	E	U	R		S	A	L	A	R	Y
O	M	O	O			R	A	O			A	T	O	P
F	O	R	E	G	O		T	W	O	S	T	E	P	S
T	R	A	D	E	S	P	E	O	P	L	E			
			A	S	A			E	P	I		M	I	A
C	U	L	P	R	I	T	S		O	P	T	I	C	S
O	V	E	R		C	H	O	P	S	T	I	C	K	S
L	E	N	O		L	A	D	L	E		F	R	E	T
D	A	D	A		E	N	S	O	R		F	O	S	S

5/16/86

Epilogue for a U.S. City

The Associated Press

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — Connecticut's largest city, population 145,000, which last year lost its last family movie theaters, is now losing its only major bookstore. Waldenbooks, the United States's largest bookstore chain, will close its downtown store June 14 because it has not been profitable, a spokesman said Tuesday. The decision leaves only smaller stores that sell religious literature, feminist literature, textbooks and paperbacks.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal contributed to the East-West pair's disastrous showing in an international tournament. North-South reached three no-trump by the straightforward sequence shown. This contract would no doubt have failed if West had led the unbid heart suit, for the declarer would have had serious communication problems. However, the defense led spades and continued that suit, establishing two winners in the closed hand.

West now cashed the club ace and South claimed nine tricks. A shift to hearts would still have been best, and at two other tables defeated the contract.

In the replay, North-South chose a more devious bidding sequence. South bid two hearts rather than two no-trump on the second round and raised clubs when that suit was rebid. Five clubs was reached and failed by one trick although it was not without chances.

NORTH
♠ Q
♡ A 4
◇ K Q 10 9 8
♣ Q 9 6 5 4

WEST (D)
♠ A J 6 5 4
♡ 10 5 2
◇ J 6 4 3
♣ A

EAST
♠ K 3
♡ J 9 8 6
◇ 7 5 2
♣ J 8 7 2

SOUTH
♠ 10 9 8 7 2
♡ K Q 7 3
◇ A
♣ K 10 3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 N.T.
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade five.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse May 15

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	532	547
ACF Holding	283.50	277
Aegon	101.50	101
Akzo	159.10	157.50
Ahold	77	73.70
Amev	77	76.50
A'Dam Rubber	11.90	11.50
Amro Bank	97.40	94.90
BVG	218	218
Buehrmann T	157.50	153
Caland Hldg	19.90	17.90
Elsevier-NDU	185	173
Fokker	85.30	85
Gist Brocades	258	258
Heineken	153	153
Hoogovens	105.90	104.30
KLM	46.90	45.40
Naarden	50.30	48.50
Nat Neder	80.30	79.30
Nedlloyd	164.30	165.50
NMB	188	189
Oce Vander G	445	442.50
Pakhoed	52	50.50
Philips	54.20	54.20
Robeco	90	89.90
Rodamco	138.60	138.60
Rolinco	83	82.90
Rorento	50.10	50.20
Royal Dutch	191.90	191.20
Unilever	423.00	426.50
Van Ommeren	31.80	32.10
VMF Stork	285	277
VNU	293.50	286.50

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 263.30
Previous : 257.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3530	3350
Bekaert	13100	13100
Cockerill	150	150
Cobepa	4760	4750
EBES	4500	4540
GB-Inno-BM	7250	7310
GBL	3455	3445
Gevaert	6180	6100
Hoboken	7550	7500
Intercom	3865	3920
Kredietbank	15300	15400
Petrofina	7940	7950
Soc Generale	3210	3210
Sofina	10250	10200
Solvay	8250	8300
Traction Elec	5630	5580
UCB	7180	7200
Unerg	2880	2875
Vieille Montagne	5700	5600

Current Stock Index : 3635.89
Previous : 3642.83

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	328	336
Allianz Vers	2480	2525
Altana	421	424
BASF	273.70	283
Bayer	290	298.30
Bay. Hypo bank	569	573
Bay Vereinsbank	558	560
BBC	315	323
BHF-Bank	510	515
BMW	555	573
Commerzbank	319	327.50
Conti Gummi	246	227.50
Daimler-Benz	1325	1345½
Degussa	450	463
Deutsche Babcock	302	302
Deutsche Bank	798.50	812.50
Dresdner Bank	435	440
GHH	233	236.50
Harpener	365	387
Hochtief	845	940
Hoechst	274	283
Hoesch	179	181.50
Horten	198	196
Husset	484	487
IWKA	263	283
Kali + Salz	273.50	274
Karstadt	335	342
Kaufhof	430	444
Kloeckner H-D	256	255
Kloeckner Werke	90	93.50
Krupp Stahl	172	172
Linde	695	710
Lufthansa	232	222
MAN	200	202
Mannesmann	214	225
Muench Rueck	3080	2850
Nixdorf	594	605
PKI	824.50	820
Porsche	1015	1025
Preussag	207	208
PWA	216	216
RWE	230	225
Rheinmetall	395	397
Schering	537	548.80
SEL	382	369
Siemens	612.50	627
Thyssen	141.10	145
Veba	285	296
Volkswagenwerk	350	370
Wella	825	840

Commerzbank Index : 1986.20
Previous : 2019.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.40	19.70
Cheung Kong	20.60	21
China Light	16.10	16.20
Green Island	8.10	8.05
Hang Seng Bank	37.75	38
Henderson	2.05	2.15
China Gas	14.90	15
HK Electric	9	9.10
HK Realty A	10.825	10.825
HK Hotels	36.25	36.50
HK Land	6.25	6.35
HK Shang Bank	7	7
HK Telephone	11.10	11.30
HK Yaumatei	3.275	3.325
HK Wharf	7	7.15
Hutch Whampoa	29.20	30.25
Hysan	0.67	0.69
Jardine	12.70	13
Jardine Sec	13	13.30
Kowloon Motor	11.90	12.20
Miramar Hotel	3.40	3.60
New World	6.15	6.30
SHK Props	12.80	12.70
Stelux	1.53	1.53
Swire Pacific A	13	13.30
Tai Cheung	1.93	1.99
Wing On Co	1.46	1.50
Winsor	8.85	8.90
World Int'l	2.425	2.425

Hang Seng Index : 1794.17
Previous : 1820.65

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1150	1125
Anglo American	4250	4260
Anglo Am Gold	22750	23000
Barlows	1780	1710
Blyvoor	1675	1700
Buffels	7025	7150
De Beers	2460	2460
Driefontein	5000	5200
Freegold	3400	3400
GFSA	3825	3825
Harmony	3125	3125
Hiveld Steel	715	710
Kloof	2150	2250
Nedbank	615	615
Rusplat	3210	3250
SA Brews	995	1020
St Helena	4300	4301
Sasol	695	715
Welkom	2100	2150

Composite Stock Index : 1416.40
Previous : 1424.20

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	12½	$12¾
Allied-Lyons	322	331
Anglo Am Gold	573	549
Ass Brit Foods	334	336
Asda-MFI Gp	144	148
Barclays	504	514
Bass	735	765
B.A.T.	370	375
Beecham	366	370
BL	39	40
Blue Circle	673	681
BOC Group	316	320
Boots	246	250
Bowater Indus	316	330
BP	553	561
Brit Telecom	226	228
Brit Aerospace	533	548
Britoil	176	183
BTR	N.A.	471
Burmah	349	353
Cable Wireless	633	635
Cadbury Schw	168	171
Charter Cons	248	243
Commercial U	317	325
Cons Gold	467	477
Cookson Group	501	498
Courtaulds	262	266
Dalgety	270	273
De Beers ($)	725	733
Driefontein	$14⅝	$15⅝
Fisons	563	564
Free St Ged	$9⅞	$10⅛
GEC	186	188
Gen Accident	827	837
GKN	321	325
Glaxo	967	980
Grand Met	400	403
GRE	858	884
Guinness	310	313
GUS	12	11¾
Hanson	172	174
Hawker	565	573
ICI	897	917
Imperial Group	358	351
Jaguar	470	478
Land Securities	312	312
Legal General	734	732
Lloyds Bank	584	592
Lonrho	256	261
Lucas	563	570
Marks and Sp	197	200
Metal Box	720	715
Midland Bank	554	557
Nat West Bank	750	770
P and O	526	528
Pilkington	423	425
Plessey	220	222
Prudential	822	825
Racal Elect	206	214
Randfontein	$72½	$72
Rank	549	552
Reed Intl	824	841
Reuters	444	440
Royal Dutch £	49¾	50¼
RTZ	652	658
Saatchi	750	750
Sainsbury	376	376
Sears Holdings	116	116½
Shell	773	763
STC	144	148
Std Chartered	797	814
Storehouse	268	276
Sun Alliance	709	722
Tate and Lyle	565	570
Tesco	361	365
Thorn EMI	459	457
T.I. Group	533	543
Trafalgar Hse	299	306
THF	150	154
Ultramar	176	185
Unilever £	15 19/64	15⅝
United Biscuits	244	244
Vickers	463	463
War Loan 3½ £	40¾	40¾
Woolworth	775	785

F.T. 30 Index : 1302.40
Previous : 1320.90
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1575.70
Previous : 1594.30

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	33200	34400
Cigahotels	6780	7091
CIR	14110	14100
Cred Ital	4990	4620
Eridania	19250	19270
Farmitalia	44350	44000
Fiat	14900	14750
Generali	147500	145900
IFI	31800	33550
Italcementi	79850	78800
Italgas	3449	3465
Italmobiliare	151700	154900
Mediobanca	283000	287500
Montedison	4533	4581
NBA	4149	4190
Olivetti	14010	14080
Pirelli	6480	6410
RAS	64500	62000
Rinascente	1290	1295
SIP	4220	4249
SME	3290	3740
Snia	7205	7390
Standa	19850	19700
Stet	6400	6675

MIB Current Index : N.A.
Previous : 1872

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	826	811
Alsthom Atl.	394	385
Av Dassault	1780	1780
Bancaire	1385	1368
BIC	672	680
Bongrain	2020	2058
Bouygues	1245	1215
BSN-GD	3915	3905
Carrefour	3850	3867
Chargeurs	1340	1325
Club Med	559	540
Darty	N.Q.	3220
Dumez	1471	1440
Elf-Aquitaine	346	348
Europe 1	1608	1590
Gen Eaux	1408	1480
Hachette	3300	3050
Lafarge Cop	1585	1552
Legrand	3960	3985
Lesieur	1299	1270
L'Oreal	3570	3610
Martell	1908	1915
Matra	2639	2600
Merlin	3450	3560
Michelin	3100	3110
Moet Hennessy	2605	2550
Moulinex	95	96.10
Occidentale	1020	993
Pernod Ric	1251	1259
Perrier	727	718
Peugeot	1127	1115
Printemps	715	706
Radiotechn	972	968
Redoute	1740	1710
Roussel Uclaf	1789	1760
Sanofi	832	830
Skis Rossignol	1425	1405
Telemecan	3850	3800
Thomson CSF	1435	1415
Total	384	372.50

CAC Index : 411.30
Previous : 406.10

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.49	2.48
Cold Storage	2.74	N.Q.
DBS	5.35	5.30
Fraser Neave	5.95	5.85
Haw Par	2.04	2.06
Hume	1.64	1.67
Inchcape	1.17	1.17
Lum Chang	0.805	0.815
Malayan Banking	3.18	3.26
OCBC	6.40	6.35
OUB	2.40	2.55
OUE	1.67	1.70
Shangri-la	2.08	2.10
Sime Darby	1.26	1.24
S'pore Airlines	6.15	6.15
S'pore Land	2.23	2.21
S'pore Press	6.25	6.20
S Steamship	0.78	0.80
St Trading	2.05	2.12
UOB	3.28	3.32
United Overseas	0.86	0.865

Straits Times Ind Index : 590.32
Previous : 598.29

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	205	205
Alfa Laval	367	375
Asea	345	335
Astra	575	575
Atlas Copco	233	225
Bolier	165	164
Boliden	185	182
Electrolux	304	301
Ericsson	287	288
Esselte	548	N.Q.
Fermenta	158	167
Handelsbanken	358	354
Pharmacia	225	225
Saab-Scania	890	N.Q.
Sandvik	875	855
Skanska	147	148
SKF	342	334
SwedishMatch	349	353
Volvo	410	403

Affaersvaerlden Index : 471.40
Previous : 489.30

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.80	3.78
ANZ	5.96	6.10
BHP	8.08	8.30
Boral	4.45	4.64
Bougainville	2.42	2.42
Coles Myer	6.42	6.36
Comalco	2.05	2.10
CRA	6.10	6.04
CSR	3.30	3.25
Dunlop	3.65	3.60
Elders Ixl	4.40	4.54
ICI Australia	2.68	2.68
Magellan	1	0.98
MIM	2.12	2.15
Nat Aust Bank	5.84	6.14
News Corp	22	22.50
N Broken Hill	1.70	1.75
Poseidon	2.75	2.75
Qld Coal Trust	1.39	1.39
Santos	3.60	3.45
Thomas Nation	3.50	3.55
Western Mining	3.12	3.15
Westpac Banking	5.54	5.46
Woodside	0.94	0.94

All Ordinaries Index : 1194.40
Previous : 1222.50

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	400	404
Asahi Chemical	840	838
Asahi Glass	1170	1170
Bank of Tokyo	793	791
Bridgestone	707	718
Canon	1060	1050
Casio	1650	1670
C.Itoh	444	442
Dai Nippon Print	1900	1920
Daiwa House	1370	1530
Daiwa Securities	1450	1460
Fanuc	7000	7020
Fuji Bank	1470	1480
Fuji Photo	2290	2310
Fujitsu	990	991
Hitachi	890	888
Hitachi Cable	893	901
Honda	1130	1140
Japan Air Lines	9460	9990
Kajima	766	766
Kansai Power	2390	2380
Kawasaki Steel	159	160
Kirin Brewery	1230	1220
Komatsu	473	471
Kubota	350	342
Kyocera	4470	4470
Matsu Elec Inds	1490	1490
Matsu Elec Works	1320	1380
Mitsubishi Bank	1450	1450
Mitsubishi Chem	699	690
Mitsubishi Elec	351	350
Mitsubishi Heavy	371	375
Mitsubishi Corp	730	735
Mitsui and Co	444	442
Mitsukoshi	993	997
Mitsumi	1180	1180
NEC	1470	1490
NGK Insulators	1050	1060
Nikko Sec	973	970
Nippon Kogaku	1100	1110
Nippon Oil	1190	1170
Nippon Steel	164	164
Nippon Yusen	386	391
Nissan	546	559
Nomura Sec	1940	1940
Olympus	1180	1200
Pioneer	2240	2270
Ricoh	910	905
Sharp	975	968
Shimazu	1040	1030
Shinetsu Chemical	1240	1240
Sony	3520	3530
Sumitomo Bank	1810	1830
Sumitomo Chem	334	330
Sumitomo Marine	872	858
Sumitomo Metal	141	141
Taisei Corp	470	472
Taisho Marine	710	705
Takeda Chem	1460	1420
TDK	4050	4080
Teijin	507	509
Tokio Marine	1180	1190
Tokyo Elec. Power	3800	3790
Toppan Printing	1680	1700
Toray Ind	547	547
Toshiba	411	416
Toyota	1500	1500
Yamaichi Sec	995	997

Nikkei 225 : 15924.69
Previous : 15942.75
New Index : 1255.43
Previous : 1257.80

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6350	6075
Alusuisse	720	720
Autophon	7750	7800
Bank Leu	3540	3400
Brown Boveri	1900	2000
Ciba Geigy	3600	3675
Credit Suisse	3760	3760
Electrowatt	3600	3650
Interdiscount	5200	5290
Jacob Suchard	7875	7750
Jelmoli	3250	3250
Landis Gyr	1960	1970
Moevenpick	4600	4600
Nestle	8025	8150
Oerlikon-B	1980	1970
Roche Baby	11400	11525
Sandoz	1915	1900
Schindler	4150	4200
Sulzer	585	625
Surveillance	6150	6200
Swissair	1770	1750
SBC	573	574
Swiss Reinsurance	3450	3500
Swiss Volksbank	2640	2620
Union Bank	5660	5400
Winterthur	7400	7350
Zurich Ins	3660	3675

SBC Index : 652.90
Previous : 654.90

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *May 14*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
29140	Abti Prce	$25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
7398	Agnico E	$21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
700	Agra Ind A	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
28710	Alt Energy	$13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
1400	Alta Nat	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7622	Algoma St	$17⅛	17	17	
7026	A Barick o	$13¼	13	13	— ⅛
22284	Atco I f	$8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
20519	BCED	$5⅝	5½	5½	
150	BCED A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21748	BP Canada	$30½	30	30½	+ ½
14702	Bank BC	370	365	365	
46185	Bank N S	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
1200	Baton	$23½	23¼	23¼	
42715	Bonanza R	200	190	200	
7002	Bramalea	$20⅝	20¼	20½	— ¼
6200	BCFP	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20015	BC Res	155	151	154	— 3
7928	BC Phone	$22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
500	Budd Can	$37	37	37	
106157	CAE	$24¾	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
1000	CCL A	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
53085	CCL B f	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
10425	Cad Frv	$20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
5300	Campeau f	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
10994	C Nor West	$15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ½
3200	C Packrs	$42	41¼	41¼	— 1⅛
72629	Can Trust	$54	53½	53½	— ⅜
401	C Tung	$9½	9½	9½	
168886	Cl Bk Com	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	
51723	CTire A f	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
1000	C Util B	$19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
8551	Cara	$31½	31¼	31¼	
6590	Celanese	$17¼	17	17¼	
1400	Celan 175 p	$20½	20	20½	+ ½
101760	Centrl Tr	$20¼	19½	20	+ ⅜
114841	Cineplex	$21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
7900	C Distb A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
134700	CDistb B f	$8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
4500	CTL Bank	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
600	Conwest A	$7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
4400	Coseka R	140	130	140	+ 5
100	Conron A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
1600	Crownx	$33	32¾	32¾	— ¾
18275	Czar Res	125	130	131	+ 1
21536	Denison A p	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24911	Denison B f	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
100	Develcon	360	360	360	—10
2028	Dickenson A f	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
28	Dickenson B	$7	7	7	— ⅛
11575	Dofasco	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
7900	Donohue	$25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
1278	Du Pont A	$34¼	33⅞	34¼	— ¼
22231	Dylex A	$15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
950	Elchem X	$13¼	13	13	
1565	Emco	$32	31	31	+ ⅜
21896	Equity Svr	450	440	445	— 5
1400	FCA Intl	$16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
4156	C Falcon C	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
457327	Ficnbrdge	$21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
7220	Fed Ind A	$16½	16¼	16½	
1200	F-City Fin	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
36150	Gendis A	$23½	20⅞	23½	+2½
50200	Geac Comp	$5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
400	Gibraltar	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
17250	Goldcorp f	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
300	Goodyear	$38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
1000	GL Forest	$24½	24½	24½	
6784	Greyhnd	$31½	31	31	— ¼
1900	Hawker	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
3672	Hayes D	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
22845	Hees Intl	$34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
50	Hollinger I	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20552	H Bay Co	$30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
110839	Imasco	$36¼	34¾	36	+ 1
3075	Indal	$22½	22	22¼	
500	Inglis	$25	25	25	
3240	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
31700	I Corona o	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
234400	Intl Thom	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2763	Inter Pipe	$44½	44¼	44½	+ ¼
680	Ipsco	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
7712	Jannock	$28⅝	28½	28½	
450	Kelsey H	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
2083	Kerr Add	$16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ¼
10477	Labatt	$45⅝	45¼	45⅝	— ⅜
1440	Lacana	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3400	LOnt Cem	$25⅝	24¾	25	— ¼
20580	Loblaw Co	$13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
9225	Lumonics	$15	14¾	15	— ¼
58925	Magna A f	$31¼	30¾	31	+ ¼
25000	MDS H A	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
65863	MICC	$6⅝	6	6½	
10016	Mclan H X	$19⅛	18⅞	19	— ¼
2749	Maritime f	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
46937	Molson A f	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
1000	Molson B	$27	27	27	+ ¼
400	Murphy	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
3058	Nabisco L	$40	39⅝	40	+ ¼
111745	Noranda	$18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
10642	Norcen	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
167807	Nva AltA f	490	475	485	
2051	Nowsco W	$11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
40000	NuWst sp A	32	31½	31½	+ ¼
600	Oakwood	395	375	375	
6308	Omnibus o	340	335	335	+ 5
18457	Oshawa A f	$42¼	41½	42¼	— ¼
38100	Pac W Airln	$14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
400	Pamour	$10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
2680	PanCan P	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+1½
25	Pine Point	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
11275	Placer	$22¼	22½	22⅝	— ¼
5100	Que Sturg o	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7350	Rayrock f	$6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
5225	Redpath	$26¼	26	26	— ¼
400	ReedSt 1 Sp	$54	54	54	— 1
500	Rogers A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
1420	Roman	$10	9¾	10	+ ¼
4800	Sceptre	340	325	335	+10
15370	Scotts f	$39¼	39	39	
252201	Sears Can	$15⅝	14¾	15⅝	+ ¼
1320	Selkirk A f	$25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
8575	Shell Can	$23½	22¼	23½	+ ¼
5115	Sherritt	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	
64050	Slater B f	$14	13½	[illegible]	
43237	Southam	$26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
8312	Spar Aero f	$30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ¼
12172	Stelco A	$26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
1855	Steep R	270	265	270	+ 5
1196	Teck Cor A	$22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
67898	Teck B f	$22¼	21⅝	22	— ¼
63266	Tex Can	$29	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
45510	Thom N A	$29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
34284	Tor Dm Bk	$25⅝	25¼	25⅛	
28430	Torstar B f	$32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ¼
26284	Traders A f	$45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
7250	Trns Mt	$12	11⅞	12	
45000	Trinity Res	56	55	55	— 1
139791	TrnAlta UA	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
69973	TrCan PL	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
4228	Trimac	225	225	225	
34647	Trilon A	$34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ¼
1100	Trizec A f	$40	39½	40	
92200	Turbo	51	48	48	— 2
50599	Unicorp A f	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
853	Un Carbid	$16½	16⅜	16½	— ¼
23290	U Entprise	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	
150	U Keno	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6400	Versil A f	340	325	340	+20
1200	Vestgron	116	115	115	
33300	Wardair	$18	17	17⅝	— ¼
125	Weldwod	$24½	24½	24½	
9450	Westmin	$8⅝	8¾	[illegible]	
6770	Weston	$137	134½	[illegible]	— 2
5413	Woodwd A	$8¼	8⅛	[illegible]	

Total sales 16,908,795 shares

TSE 300 Index:	Close	Previous
	3,077.40	3,072.0

Montreal *May 14*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
68086	Bank Mont	$33¾	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
1505	BombrdrA	$22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
8950	BombrdrB	$22	21½	21⅝	
1100	CB Pak	$26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
222812	Cascades	$12⅝	12¼	12½	— ¼
416	CIL	$31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
50511	ConBath	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
6223	DomTxtA	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	
52273	Gaz Metro	$12½	12	12⅛	+ ¼
5750	MntTrst	$26¼	25⅞	26	
35636	NatBk Cda	$29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
24235	Power Corp	$34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
7677	Provigo	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1210	RollandA	$31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
32397	Royal Bank	$33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
1308	RoyTrstco	$33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
4410	SteinbrgA	$46	44⅝	45⅝	—1¼

Total Sales 3,436,357 shares.

Industrials Index:	Close	Previous
	1,507.49	1,507.2

FOR THE LATEST WORD ON EUROBONDS READ CARL GEWIRTZ EACH MONDAY IN THE IHT

مكتبة الأصل

SPORTS

Knepper Defeats Mets With 5-Hitter To Become First 7-Game Winner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bob Knepper became the first seven-game winner in the major leagues this season, pitching a five-hitter Wednesday night as the Houston Astros beat the New York Mets, 6-2.

Knepper, 7-1, walked one and struck out five in his third complete game this year.

The losing pitcher, Bob Ojeda, 5-1, was put into a hole from which he never recovered when the Astros scored two unearned runs in the second inning.

Phil Garner reached first on shortstop Kevin Mitchell's error with one out and scored on Kevin Bass's double over center fielder Mookie Wilson's head. One out later, Mark Bailey singled to center to score Bass.

The Astros stole another run in the third, Billy Hatcher drawing a leadoff walk, stealing second and third and scoring on Jose Cruz's single to make it 3-0.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Dodgers 8, Cardinals 3: In St. Louis, Steve Sax drove in three runs with three hits and Mariano Duncan stole two bases and scored three times for Los Angeles.

The Cardinals committed five errors, their most in a game in five years.

Giants 11, Cubs 3: In Chicago, Jeff Leonard and Dan Gladden hit three-run homers for San Francisco, which had 16 hits.

Phillies 8, Reds 6: In Philadelphia, pinch-hitter Mike Schmidt, who did not start because of a cracked rib, hit a 400-foot (122-meter) single off the center-fence that drove in one run in the eighth, and two scored on Cincinnati second baseman Ron Oester's throwing error on the relay. The four-run inning helped overcome a 6-1 lead by the Reds.

Expos 3, Braves 2: In Montreal, Andre Dawson homered and stole home, plus throwing out two Atlanta runners, one at third, another at the plate.

Padres 10, Pirates 4: In Pittsburgh, Steve Garvey and Bruce Bochy homered and Kevin McReynolds drove in three runs with two doubles for San Diego.

Red Sox 8, Angels 5: In the American League, in Anaheim, California, Roger Clemens raised his record to 6-0 despite hitting one batter, throwing three wild pitches and allowing Reggie Jackson's 537th homer — which moved Jackson out of the sixth-place tie with Mickey Mantle on the all-time list.

Dwight Evans opened the Boston ninth with a walk, and Wade Boggs singled for his third hit of the game. Bill Buckner, batting .192, singled in the go-ahead run, Boggs scored on Jim Rice's double and Dave Stapleton singled home the third run.

A's 9, Blue Jays 4: In Oakland, right-hander Dave Stieb of Toronto, the AL leader in earned-run average last year, gave up three homers in the seventh and lost his fifth straight. Rookie Jose Canseco homered with one on, Dave Kingman and Mike Davis with the bases empty.

Brewers 9, Mariners 6: In Seattle, Charlie Moore scored three runs and drove in two for Milwaukee.

Tigers 8, Rangers 2: In Detroit, Walt Terrell, supported by home runs from Chet Lemon, Lance Parrish and Darrell Evans, pitched a five-hitter against Texas.

Orioles 8, Twins 3: In Baltimore, Floyd Rayford started a seven-run seventh with a two-run double and Fred Lynn capped it with a three-run homer as the Orioles won their fifth straight. Minnesota's Roy Smalley hit two homers, and Kirby Puckett hit his 13th this year.

White Sox 3, Yankees 2: In New York, Ozzie Guillen hit a two-out, two-run triple during a three-run ninth for Chicago.

Royals 5, Indians 0: In Kansas City, Kansas, Mark Gubicza held Cleveland to three hits and won for the first time this season while George Brett drove in three runs. That gave Brett 993 RBI, breaking the team record of Amos Otis.

(UPI, AP)

■ Tartabull Out 15 Days

Rookie second baseman Danny Tartabull of the Mariners, the hero of Tuesday night's game with four hits, two of them triples, has been diagnosed as having vitamin deficient anemia and was placed on the 15-day disabled list, The Associated Press reported from Seattle.

Ian Barrett/Reuters

Hubie Brooks slid safely into second base despite getting a face full of glove from Glenn Hubbard of the Braves. Andre Dawson scored on the double steal by the Expos.

Mike Kidwood/Reuters

Doug Risebrough, a center for the Flames, upended defenseman Rob Ramage of the Blues during Calgary's 2-1 victory in the Campbell Conference final of the NHL playoffs.

Flames Edge Blues For First All-Canada Cup Final Since '67

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALGARY, Alberta — Goals by Al MacInnis and Colin Patterson gave the Calgary Flames a 2-1 victory Wednesday night over the St. Louis Blues and set up the first all-Canadian final since 1967 in the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoffs.

The Flames, winners of the Campbell Conference championship, were to meet the Prince of Wales Conference champion Montreal Canadiens on Friday night in Calgary in the opening game of the Stanley Cup final.

For the Blues there were no more miracle finishes. Unlike in the sixth game of the best-of-seven conference final, when they overcame a 5-2 deficit in the third period to win in overtime, the Blues could not mount a sustained offense in the final period Wednesday night.

"I knew it when I got up this morning," said an ecstatic Lanny McDonald, the right wing who will be playing in the cup final for the first time in his 12-year NHL career. "It was snowing, and I knew tomorrow would be no day to play golf."

The sellout crowd of 16,762 was a surprise. A storm already had dumped more than a foot (30 centimeters) of wet snow on the city, closing the airport and making travel difficult. Large numbers of abandoned vehicles clogged many streets and police had recommended that no one drive who did not need to.

The Blues's only goal, by Eddy Beers, came at 18:02 on a power play. But their power play, as it had been throughout the series, was ineffective most of the contest. They had five, and managed just five shots on goal.

MacInnis opened the scoring at 9:22 of the opening period, with a 40-foot slapshot that got past partially screened goalie Rick Wamsley. Patterson made it 2-0 just 1:42 into the second period.

Patterson's goal came off two lucky bounces. First, the puck hit teammate Paul Reinhart's leg and bounced to Patterson, and his shot bounced off the stick of St. Louis defenseman Bruce Bell and through Wamsley's legs.

The Blues got some scoring chances early in the final period, all created when Calgary goaltender Mike Vernon wandered far out of his net. But on those rare occasions the defensemen were able to block the shots.

With a berth in the final once again in their grasp, the Flames made sure this time they did not let it slip away.

They constantly outskated their opponents and their tenacious checking seldom gave the Blues clear shots on Vernon. He had to face only 18.

Most of the final period was played in the St. Louis half of the ice. The Blues, who had 19 shots on goal in the third period of the sixth game, managed only six in this period, all on the power play.

After Beers scored the Blues had 48 seconds of a 5-on-3 with 3:08 remaining, but Vernon made a split save on a screened shot by Ric Nattress from inside the blueline.

Vernon raised his postseason record to 11-5, tying Montreal rookie Patrick Roy for the league lead in playoff victories.

"It ran through my mind that we might falter," said Vernon. "But I just kept blocking it out."

The Flames earned their first final berth in the franchise's 13-year history by sweeping the Winnipeg Jets and upsetting the two-time, defending-champion Edmonton Oilers before meeting the Blues.

The only other time the Flames, who moved from Atlanta to Calgary in 1980, got as far as the semifinals was in 1981. Then they lost, 4-2, to the Minnesota North Stars.

The Canadiens have won a league-record 22 cups, but have not been in the final since 1979. They played Toronto in the last all-Canadian final, in 1967, with the Maple Leafs winning in six games.

(AP, UPI)

Praise Be to May, the Month of Accomplishments

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — May is the underrated month in sport. Everybody is involved, in a more orderly way than at almost any other time of year. Other months offer higher highs and lower lows, but all the emotions are on display now.

Batting second behind the more glamorous April, May pokes baseball ahead better than we often notice. Professional basketball essentially begins in May. Pro hockey ends in May.

Sam Snead shot a 59 on May 16, 1959, in the Greenbrier Open (the next day he skied to a 63). With the Kentucky Derby and Indianapolis 500, we celebrate speed in May. But the longest croquet match, 100 hours, was in May.

Track and field's greatest binge came on May 25, 1935, when Jesse Owens set three world records and tied another in 45 minutes. Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile in May.

Willie Mays was born in May. So were Jerry West, John Unitas, Gale Sayers, Olga Korbut, Billy Martin, Brooks Robinson, Al Unser, Pancho Gonzalez and a fine exacta: Angel Cordero and Steve Cauthen.

The most famous bullfighter, El Cordobes, arrived in May. As did the Sugar Rays, Robinson and Leonard, and Mr. October, Reggie Jackson. In May, we honor the mothers who brought them to us.

(Athletes do not have a monopoly on the month. Walt Whitman, Catherine the Great, Pyotr Ilich Tchaikovsky, Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud were born in May. Lindbergh ended his trans-Atlantic flight in May.)

You might think that the pitchers still would be ahead of the hitters in May. Supporting evidence includes: Walter Johnson throwing 18 shutout innings on May 15, 1918, and Charles T. Pick of the Boston Braves going 0-for-11 in 26 innings on May 1, 1920.

Don Drysdale pitched five shutouts in May 1968; five pitchers have struck out four batters in an inning during May. Harvey Haddix retired the first 36 batters he faced on May 26, 1959, and then lost his perfect game (and the decision) in the 13th inning.

For a mild-mannered month, May has seen some hot times through the years.

In truth, May has been a slugger's month. Ty Cobb mustered the most total bases, 25, in consecutive games in May. Dale Long homered in eight straight games in May. Stan Musial had five homers in a doubleheader in May.

Imagine how limp Leon J. Cadore's arm must have been on May 1, 1920. He faced 97 batters for the Dodgers in a 26-inning game.

Harold Kelleher's manager was none too charitable on May 5, 1938. Or he had no one in the bullpen he could trust. In the eighth inning for the Phillies that day, Kelleher struggled through 16 batters. Aloysius Travers of the Tigers gave up 24 runs on May 18, 1912.

Since last year, May has given us a particularly goofy event: the National Basketball Association lottery. It was supposed to involve the seven teams unable to crack the playoffs and was devised, in part, to keep anyone from tanking the final games of the season to get the choicest picks. So who gets the second choice this year? The Boston Celtics.

Astonishingly, Wilt Chamberlain played fewer than a dozen games in May. That is because the seemingly interminable NBA season did not include May until 1968. June, too, was missing from the NBA calendar until 1976.

For undergradnate college basketball players, or at least the ones with eligibility left, the choice in May is books or bucks. The football players finally have time for a bit of leisure, spring practice being over.

Somebody skates to the pinnacle in the National Hockey League during May. Somebody crashes at the Indy automobile race.

Although Roger Clemens set the single-game strikeout record a few days before May began, Dwight Gooden still is in peak form — and the month is not over.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

s Angeles	101 202 100	6	17	1
Louis	200 000 001	3	6	5

Valenzuela, Vande Berg (9) and Scioscia; Androv, Ownbey (4), Bargar (6), Horton (8) and Heath. W—Valenzuela, 5-2. L—Conroy, 2-

n Francisco	003 006 200	11	14	0
cago	001 010 010	3	11	2

McCaskill, Robinson (6), Hensley (8), Minton and Brenly, Melvin (7); Sutcliffe, Keough, Fontenot (7), Frazier (8) and J.Davis. W—Case, 4-8. L—Sutcliffe, 1-6. HRs—San Francisco, Leonard (6), Gladden (1). Chicago, Davis (4).

ston	010 000 001	2	11	0
ntreal	200 000 01x	3	5	0

Smith, Gerber (7) and Virgil, Simmons; B.Smith, Reardon (8) and Fitzgerald. H.Smith, 3-2. L—Z.Smith, 3-3. Sv—Reardon (6). HR—Montreal, Dawson (8).

cinnati	104 001 000	6	13	1
adelphia	000 002 20x	3	13	0

Browning, Franco (7), Power (8) and Diaz; Grass, Hume (3), Rucker (6), Carman (8), Fraslan (9) and Russell. W—Carman, 1-0. L—Franco, 0-1. Sv—Sedmak (5). HRs—Cincinnati, Esasky (4). Philadelphia, Hayes (2).

Diego	200 111 002	10	14	1
sburgh	000 002 020	4	6	1

Dravecky, McCullers (7), Gossage (8) and Gwynn; Kipper, DeLeon (7), Walk (8), Clements (9), Winn (9) and Pena. W—Dravecky, 1-1. L—Kipper, 0-3. Sv—Gossage (6). HRs—San Diego, Garvey (4), Bochy (3). Pittsburgh, Bonilla (6).

York	000 000 110	2	5	2
delphia	021 001 20x	4	11	1

Toledo, Leach (7), Niemann (8) and Carter; Knepper and Bailey. W—Knepper, 7-1. L—Ojeda, 5-1. HR—New York, Carter (5).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto	020 001 010	4	8	1
Oakland	300 000 51x	9	10	2

Stieb, Caudill (7) and Whitt; Young, Andersen (8) and Willard. W—Young, 1-0. L—Stieb, 8-6. HRs—Toronto, Johnson (3). Oakland, Canseco (11), Kingman (8), Davis (3).

Milwaukee	111 020 000	5	10	0
Seattle	300 030 00x	6	10	2

Nieves, Plesac (5) and CAMoore; AMoore, Guetterman (4), Swift (6), Beal (8) and Yeager. W—Plesac, 2-1. L—AMoore, 2-4.

Texas	000 000 002	2	5	0
Detroit	020 104 10x	8	8	2

Witt, Mahler (6), Henry (8), Williams (9) and Slaught, Terrell and Parrish. W—Terrell, 4-1. L—Witt, 3-2. HRs—Detroit, Lemon (3), Parrish (7), Evans (7).

Chicago	000 000 003	3	7	0
New York	000 100 100	2	5	0

Davis, McKeon (7), James (9) and Fisk; Shirley, Fisher (9) and Wynegar. W—McKeon, 2-0. L—Fisher, 1-2. Sv—James (6). HR—New York, Poolaryus (5).

Minnesota	101 000 010	3	7	1
Baltimore	001 000 70x	8	8	0

Butcher, Agosto (7), Smith (7) and Sodas; Dixon, Snell (8) and Dempsey. W—Dixon, 4-2. L—Agosto, 1-3. HRs—Minnesota, Smalley 2 (5), Puckett (13). Baltimore, Lynn (3).

Cleveland	000 000 000	0	3	2
Kansas City	001 000 01x	2	7	0

Nieko, Easterly (6) and Bando; Gubicza and Sundberg. W—Gubicza, 1-4. L—Nieko, 2-3.

Boston	000 000 233	5	13	0
California	300 100 01x	5	7	2

Clemens, Sambito (9) and Gedman; McCaskill, Forsch (6), Bryden (8), Forster (9) and Norton, Boone (8). W—Clemens, 6-0. L—Bryden, 2-1. Sv—Sambito (4). HRs—Boston, Boggs (4), Gedman (3). California, Jackson (7).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	21	12	.636	—
New York	21	12	.636	—
Cleveland	18	13	.581	2
Baltimore	17	14	.548	3
Milwaukee	17	15	.531	3½
Detroit	15	16	.484	5
Toronto	14	20	.412	7½

West Division

California	19	16	.543	—
Texas	16	15	.516	1
Oakland	18	17	.514	1
Kansas City	15	16	.484	2
Minnesota	13	20	.394	5
Seattle	13	22	.371	6
Chicago	11	20	.355	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	7	.750	—
Montreal	19	11	.633	3
Philadelphia	13	16	.448	8½
St. Louis	13	17	.433	9
Pittsburgh	12	16	.429	9
Chicago	13	18	.419	9½

West Division

Houston	19	12	.613	—
San Francisco	20	14	.588	½
San Diego	17	16	.515	3
Los Angeles	16	19	.457	5
Atlanta	14	18	.438	5½
Cincinnati	8	21	.276	10

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

West Germany 3, Netherlands 1

Boxing

WORLD AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS
(At Reno, Nevada)
QUARTERFINALS

112-Pound (51-Kilogram) Class

Yuo Can, Turkey, dec. Dieter Bera, East Germany, 3-2; David Grimon, Venezuela, dec. Egang Kamm, West Germany, 5-0; Pedro Reis, Cuba, dec. Andrea Mannoi, Italy, 5-0; Ca Varadi, Hungary, dec. Steve Beaupre, Canada, 5-0.

119 Pounds

Kurt Alexandrov, Soviet Union, dec. Hakim Adilawathe, Nigeria, 5-0; Rene Breitkopf, East Germany, dec. Tibor Balas, Hungary, 3-2; Arnaldo Mesa, Cuba, dec. John Lavery, Ireland, 5-0; Moon Sung-Kil, South Korea, stopped Alexander Hristov, Bulgaria, 3:12 (2:24).

125 Pounds

Nicie Banks, U.S., dec. Billy Downey, Canada, 5-0; Andreas Zulow, East Germany, dec. Joby McCarthy, Ireland, 5-0; Jesus Sellet, Cuba, stopped Esteban Flores, Puerto Rico, 3:12 (1:46); Tomas Nowak, Poland, dec. Lee Hyung-Ok, South Korea, 3-2, 5-0 (jury result).

147 Pounds

Kenneth Gould, U.S., dec. Laurent Boumal, France, 2-2, 4-1 (jury reversal); Tibor Kocsar, Hungary, dec. John Shaw, Canada, 4-1; Torsten Schmitz, East Germany, dec. Israfil Mashkhalkhalian, Soviet Union, 3-2; Candelario Israel, Cuba, dec. Damien Denny, Ireland, 5-0.

178 Pounds

Damir Skaro, Yugoslavia, dec. Min Byoung, South Korea, 5-0; Pablo Romero, Cuba, dec. John Beckles, England, 5-0; Loran Cox, U.S., dec. Nurmagomed Shanavazov, Soviet Union, 5-0; Dalan Kirilov, Bulgaria, dec. Stanislaw Lukomiec, Poland, 4-1.

201 Pounds

Anthen Russinov, Bulgaria, dec. Jouni Kotilainen, Finland, 5-0; Felix Savon, Cuba, stopped Castillo, Ecuador, RSC-2 (1:24); Arnold Vander Lilde, Netherlands, dec. Maanne Haugen, Norway, 5-0; Michael Bent, U.S., dec. Alexander Yasubkin, Soviet Union, 4-1.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Placed Jackie Gutierrez, shortstop, on the the 15-day disabled list retroactive to May 12. Recalled Rex Hudler, infielder, from Rochester, International League.

CHICAGO—Activated Greg Walker, first baseman, from the 21-day disabled list. Optioned Bryan Little, infielder, to Buffalo, American Association.

CLEVELAND—Placed Ernie Camacho, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Reggie Ritter, pitcher, from Maine, International League.

SEATTLE—Activated Edwin Nunez, pitcher. Recalled Harold Reynolds, infielder, from Calgary, Pacific Coast League. Sent Jerry Reed, pitcher, to Calgary.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DETROIT—Waived Reese McCall, tight end, and Dan Benz, linebacker. Signed Otis Grant, wide receiver; Scott Barrows, guard; Mitch Colledge, nose tackle; Ferrell Wilson, center; Nick Gancitano, place kicker; Keith Bostey, offensive lineman; Scott Hillman, defensive end, and Ken Luckett, safety.

L.A. RAIDERS—Traded an undisclosed future draft choice to San Francisco for Earl Cooper, tight end.

L.A. RAMS—Released Bill Bain, offensive lineman.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Jeff Sanchez, safety; Bill Beaties and Sid Chambers, tackles; Richard Todd, John Fourcade and Sandy Schwab, quarterbacks; Dartland Moore, nose tackle; Fletcher Jenkins and Ray Cottage, defensive ends; Al Richardson and T.D. Brinus, linebackers; Stanley Blair and Shawn Johnson, cornerbacks; Jim McCullough, guard; James Cannon and Greg Lebens, centers; Terry Falgout, punter, and Bobby Crutchead, running back. Released Carl Roaches, wide receiver.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Kermit Sykes, cornerback; Kent Warnock, defensive end; Brian Blankenship and Dave Pacella, guards; Donald Herron and Gary Barber, linebackers; Dewey Forte, nose tackle; Mark Stephens, offensive tackle; John Gay, running back; Alan Andrews, tight end, and Giivanni Johnson and Connell Swain, wide receivers.

SAN DIEGO—Traded Jesse Bendross, wide receiver, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers for a conditional 1987 draft choice.

SEATTLE—Signed Earl Winfield and Billy Wilson, wide receivers; Jimmie Warren, cornerback, and William Talbert, linebacker.

United States Football League

JACKSONVILLE—Signed Mike Healey, wide receiver, to a three-year contract.

COLLEGE

DAYTON—Linda Makowski, women's basketball coach, resigned to take the same position at George Washington.

FRESNO STATE—Named Gary Cunningham, athletic director.

GRAMBLING—Named Bob Hopkins basketball coach.

ILLINOIS—Said that Kenny Battle, forward, will transfer from Northern Illinois.

KANSAS CITY COLLEGE—Named Don Pratt, basketball coach.

MINNESOTA—Named Milton Barnes assistant basketball coach.

NORTHERN IOWA—Named Kevin Boyle assistant basketball coach.

OTTAWA (KAN.)—Bob Cole, basketball coach, resigned.

ST. BONAVENTURE—Named Bill Whitmore, assistant basketball coach.

SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI—Named Terry Don Phillips athletic director, effective July 1.

STANFORD—Named Barry Collier assistant basketball coach.

TEMPLE—Announced that men's fencing, swimming, cross country, and wrestling and women's bowling, badminton, cross country, and swimming will be cease to be varsity sports as of July 1.

TEXAS TECH—Fired Gary Ashby, baseball coach.

TULSA—Named John Senn, athletic director.

VANDERBILT—Dismissed Bobby Westbrooks, forward, from school because of poor grades. Placed John Newman, tennis coach, on administrative leave. Named Sam Baker, associate athletic director for financial development.

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

CONFERENCE FINALS
Wednesday's Results

St. Louis	0	0	1—1
Calgary	1	1	0—2

MacInnis (4), Patterson (6); Bears (3). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Vernon) 5-5-7—18; Calgary (on Wamsley) 10-13-3—26.

NHL Playoff Schedule

CONFERENCE FINALS
(Best-of-Seven)
WALES

Montreal 2, N.Y. Rangers 1
Montreal 6, N.Y. Rangers 2
Montreal 4, N.Y. Rangers 2, OT
N.Y. Rangers 2, Montreal 0
Montreal 3, N.Y. Rangers 1

CAMPBELL

St. Louis 3, Calgary 2
Calgary 8, St. Louis 2
Calgary 5, St. Louis 3
St. Louis 5, Calgary 2
Calgary 4, St. Louis 2
St. Louis 6, Calgary 5, OT
Calgary 2, St. Louis 1

STANLEY CUP FINALS
(Best-of-Seven)

May 16: Montreal at Calgary
May 18: Montreal at Calgary
May 20: Calgary at Montreal
May 22: Calgary at Montreal
x-May 24: Montreal at Calgary
x-May 26: Calgary at Montreal
x-May 28: Montreal at Calgary
(x-if necessary)

Tennis

Italian Open
(At Rome)
SECOND ROUND

Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, def. Bruce Derlin, New Zealand, 6-2, 6-1; Kent Carlsson, Sweden, def. Ricki Osterthun, West Germany, 6-1, 6-4; Diego Perez, Uruguay, def. Heinz Gunthardt, Switzerland, 7-5, 6-2; Joakim Nystrom, Sweden, def. Eliot Teltscher, U.S., 7-6 (7-1), 6-1.

Emilio Sanchez, Spain, def. Andres Gomez, Ecuador, 3-6, 6-0, 6-3; Miloslov Mecir, Czechoslovakia, def. Michiel Schapers, Netherlands, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2; Libor Pimek, Czechoslovakia, def. Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, 7-5, 6-3.

Boris Becker, West Germany, def. Horacio De La Pena, Argentina, 6-2, 6-3; Andrei Chesnokov, Soviet Union, def. Jonas B. Svensson, Sweden, 7-5, 6-1; Ronald Agenor, Haiti, def. Francisco Maciel, Mexico, 6-3, 6-3.

Henri Leconte, France, def. Eric Jelen, West Germany, 4-3, 5-7, 6-4; Leonardo Lavalle, Mexico, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-2, 6-2; Yannick Noah, 4, France, def. Claudio Pistolesi, Italy, 6-3, 6-4.

—

THIRD ROUND

Emilio Sanchez, Spain, def. Aaron Krickstein, 12, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Libor Pimek, Czechoslovakia, def. Ronald Agenor, Haiti, 6-1, 6-2; Boris Becker, 3, West Germany, def. Leonardo Lavalle, Mexico, 6-1, 6-3; Diego Perez, Uruguay, def. Joakim Nystrom, 3, Sweden, 7-6 (7-3), 3-6, 7-5; Ivol Lendl, 1, Czechoslovakia, def. Paolo Cane, Italy, 6-2, 6-4.

Opponents Feel Lendl Is Vulnerable

With French Open Beginning Soon, No. 1 Still Is Limping

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Although Ivan Lendl is firmly established as the No. 1 male tennis player in the world, the impression given by his fellow players has been that they are not as intimidated by him as they were by John McEnroe when he was on top.

For one thing, Lendl is hampered by tendinitis of the right knee. And Yannick Noah's victory last Sunday at Forest Hills in the Tournament of Champions was offered as further evidence that this is the time for some of the better players to make their move.

Lendl was beaten by Noah in a semifinal, and although Lendl said his right knee felt fine, tendinitis is a chronic problem that can be especially bothersome in the two-week Grand Slam events, such as the French Open beginning May 26. The softer surfaces, such as the red clay in Paris, are not as taxing on the knee, perhaps, as Lendl contended, but clay-court matches tend to be lengthy, which can put an added strain on the knee.

Lendl already has said that if this were the hard-court season — culminating with the U.S. Open — he would not be playing. It also is apparent that Boris Becker of West Germany is going to have ups and downs this year, which is to be expected of an 18-year-old who won Wimbledon in 1985 but still is learning to play the game. Becker may become the next dominant player, but it probably will not be for another year or two.

Thus, even some of the middle-echelon players are more encouraged about their chances this spring and summer.

"The way I see pro tennis, anybody can beat anybody," said Pablo Arraya of Peru, who reached the Tournament of Champions quarterfinals. "You have a lot more players practicing four or five hours a day, going for the big bucks. Some players used to just want to have a good time."

Because McEnroe is still on sabbatical, this year was considered an ideal time for Lendl to win the Grand Slam. He has won the French and U.S. opens before, but has yet to play consistently on grass, either at Wimbledon or in the Australian Open. McEnroe is acknowledged as the best grass-court player in the world.

Mats Wilander of Sweden and Noah will be Lendl's biggest obstacles in the French Open; on grass, there are a number of big servers capable of giving him trouble. So despite his four tournament victories and two losses thus far, Lendl said: "I'm disappointed in the way the year is going. I've been hurt or ill since it started."

Whether or not McEnroe is missed on the tour was another topic of debate at Forest Hills. Becker, Noah and Lendl said McEnroe was good for tennis despite his outbursts and the distractions they cause during matches. "It would be great for the game if John came back," Lendl said. "Some of my best matches were against him. He brings out the best in me."

There have been reports that McEnroe may return for Wimbledon, in late June, because he is so proficient on grass. The U.S. Open, in late August, may ultimately be his target date. For now, he is keeping everyone guessing.

AP

Ivan Lendl

SPORTS BRIEFS

Andretti Injured During Indy Crash

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Mario Andretti crashed Wednesday while driving his Lola during practice for the Indianapolis 500, incurring a foot injury that required about 20 stitches and possibly suffering a major setback in his effort to win the prestigious auto race a second time.

Andretti, 46, who won in 1969 and finished second last year, also suffered bruised knees. Although precautionary X-rays proved negative, the track medical director said Andretti would be checked again Thursday before being cleared to resume driving for the May 25 race.

De Angelis Dies; Car Reportedly Failed

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Formula 1 driver Elio de Angelis, 28, died Thursday afternoon in a Marseille hospital and Jean-Marie Balestre, the president of the International Auto-Sport Federation, said the crash that fatally injured the Italian was caused by the tailfin falling off his Brabham BMW, a radical new design.

Doctors in Marseille said that de Angelis had suffered head injuries and dislocated his spinal column. *(AFP, UPI)*

Ferdinand Draws No. 5 Preakness Post

BALTIMORE (AP) — Kentucky Derby winner Ferdinand was entered Thursday against six other 3-year-olds for Saturday's Preakness Stakes at Pimlico, and the early 9-5 favorite drew the No. 5 post position.

Badger Land, at 2-1, drew the No. 7 post for the second leg of the Triple Crown races, while stablemate Clear Choice drew No. 3. The rest of the field, with post position and odds: 1, Miracle Wood, 20-1; 2, Snow Chief, 4-1; 4, Groovy, 30-1, and 6, Broad Brush, 3-1.

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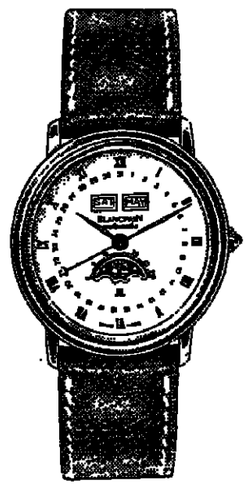

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OBSERVER

High-Tech Insolence

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I suspect my new talking car is a psychopathic killer. At first I thought it was merely having a nervous breakdown. That was when it first started saying, "Thank you. Thank you" every morning as soon as I opened the door to get behind the wheel.

It was amusing at first, but after a while it seemed silly. "It's stupid to thank me before I do anything for you," I said, "and thanking me twice seems like groveling."

This exchange led to what at first seemed like an outburst of insolence. Arriving at a friend's house, I opened the door and heard:

"Your oil pressure is low and requires immediate attention. Your headlights are on. Please fasten your seat belt. Your windshield-washer fluid is low. Your parking brake is on. A door is ajar. Your gasoline tank is almost empty."

My friend was so amused by the car's garrulity that after I closed the door he opened it again to see if the car would keep talking.

"Your oil pressure is low and requires immediate attention," the car said. "Your headlights are on. Please fasten your seat belt. Your windshield-washer fluid is low. Your parking brake is on. A door is ajar. Your gasoline —"

I slammed the door to silence it, but my friend's wife, emerging from the house, said, "Did I hear a blabbermouth car out here?" and opened the door.

"Your oil pressure is low and requires immediate attention," said the car. "Your headlights are on. Please fasten your seat belt. Your windshield-washer fluid is — "

□

I had boasted about having a car I could talk to, but this demonstration that it could not discuss modern art, existentialism or the death of the novel had exposed both of us as a pair of intellectual lightweights.

As we drove away, I said, "You probably thought you owed me that little humiliation for the way I spoke to you about saying, 'Thank you. Thank you.' "

"Please fasten your seat belt," the car replied.

I did.

"Thank you," said the car. Just once. O.K., I figured, we're back to normal.

Next day I rise, go to the car, open the door. It does not say, "Thank you. Thank you." Great. We have reached an understanding. I start the car and start to drive away, but the car does not want to move. Then I realize I've forgotten to release the parking brake.

Wait a minute! This is when the car is supposed to say "Your parking brake is on," but it didn't say it. Come to think of it, it didn't say "Please fasten your seat belt" either, though I have forgotten to fasten mine.

□

The car had apparently decided during the night never to speak to me again. What's more, the radio had also taken the vow of silence, because it refused to come across with any of the 150 rock stations with which it had blasted my brains in the past.

I telephoned the dealer and made an appointment for four days later. For three days, I suffered the car's surly silences.

Bound for the shop on the fourth day, I pulled from the curb and heard a familiar voice. "Please fasten your seat belt," it said.

I did so. "Thank you," it said.

I opened the door slightly. "A door is ajar," said the car. The radio gave me a stupefying blast of rock music.

We went to the shop anyhow. The mechanic looked at me in that funny way. "So you haven't been hearing things?" he said. "That's a switcheroo."

□

Days passed. I left the car at an airport, recovered it three days later on a cold rainy night, got in, drove away, turned on the heater and drove 20 minutes with the world getting colder and colder.

Did the car say, "By turning on your heater you have mysteriously activated your air conditioner and will require immediate attention to avoid becoming covered with frost"?

No, the car did not say that. It had become murderous. Only by opening the windows to let the freezing air out and the cold rainy air in did I frustrate its nasty little scheme.

If anything should happen to me, this note is to be turned over to the Traffic Police, Homicide Division.

New York Times Service

An Orchid Lover Fights 'Ecological Vandalism'

By Sue Armstrong

EDINBURGH — "If I had bit more money and far fewer scruples, I might become an orchid smuggler," said Dick Warren, orchid trader extraordinary, pushing past the tangled greenery at his kitchen sink.

Warren's Edinburgh apartment has been taken over by orchids. They grow on lumps of tree bark fixed to the walls; mini-jungles thrive in old fish tanks; even the green enamel coffee pot has been colonized. These plants have been procured legally. Indeed, Warren is a conservationist. Through his one-man business, Equatorial Plant Co., he tries to undermine a lucrative black market in rare plants that he said led to fantastic acts of "ecological vandalism and human parasitism for profit."

Warren, who has a doctorate in microbiology, told of receiving a phone call a few months back from an East European plant collector who said he had managed to collect hundreds of one of the rarest slipper orchids. Warren said the collector had raised suspicions in botanical circles when he started making inquiries about the natural habitat of this species following news in the Orchid Review that it had flowered in cultivation for only the second time in 90 years. Employees at botanical gardens around the world were alerted to the collector's activities. Nevertheless, he managed to determine from many scraps of information that the plant's only known remaining wild habitat was in the jungles of Borneo, and he mounted an expedition to track it down.

Several weeks later he and his traveling companions were camped miserably in the monsoon rains, not knowing where to start looking in the vast, dense jungle. "They got the last piece of the jigsaw from some lepidopterists with an interest in pollination mechanisms who had seen the plants," said Warren. He said 500 of the orchids were torn from their habitat and smuggled to Europe marked "Botanical specimens — no commercial value."

"I've learnt since from my friend at the botany department at the Irvine campus of the University of California that his institution was offered one these plants by Mr. X for $2,000" said Warren. "But they declined."

Jesse Anne Matthews

Dick Warren amid his orchid seedlings, fed with his secret seaweed recipe.

Smuggling, which threatens rare species with extinction in the wild, is big business, and it is widespread. At the West German Orchid Society's annual show in March, at which Equatorial Plant Co. had a stand, Warren saw "literally tons of stuff that should not be available."

Though it sounds like David and Goliath, Warren is confident that his small business can do real damage to the black market. "Making rare material available legally and cheaply from cultivated sources is the only way of undercutting the jungle-strippers," he said.

Though that was not its original *raison d'être*, Equatorial Plant Co. is almost perfectly tailored for the job. It specializes in the finnicky business of growing orchids from seed and selling them by mail order as tiny seedlings for far less than the long-nurtured flowering plants cost.

"One of the reasons orchid-growing became a rich man's hobby is that they are extraordinarily difficult to grow from seed," Warren said. "People didn't know how to do so till recently, and collecting plants used to involve expensive expeditions to foreign places. That's no longer necessary."

Orchid seed is fine as dust. In nature it grows not in soil or compost as other seeds do, but in a symbiotic relationship with a fungus from which it draws its nourishment. In his Edinburgh laboratory, Warren has replaced the fungus with a sugar-enriched extract of seaweed. Pineapple juice and bananas are among the ingredients that get tossed into his secret recipe, "and I add something like coconut milk to coax along the more difficult seeds," he said. The trick is to sow the seed on the growing medium under germ-free conditions, "because mold in the test tube will ruin everything."

Seedlings take two to three months to develop, Warren said, and he reckons he has several thousand of them, covering more than 100 species, ranged in little bottles under a battery of fluorescent lights in his labs. Warren buys seed and sells seedlings throughout the world, though the documentation required outside Europe is a bit of a barrier to trade, he said.

Hybrids are the most popular orchids, but Warren takes a dim view of these, so all his are natural species, mostly from the jungles of New Guinea and South America. "New Guinea has the biggest variety of orchids in the world, and the flowers are extraordinarily colorful and long-lived, lasting anything up to six months," he said. "They are particularly popular with the Americans at the moment."

Warren's customers are private orchid lovers as well as specialist growers and botanical gardens. Many keep up a regular correspondence with him about their common interest. Now they can subscribe to a newsletter he produces every three months describing species as they become ready for distribution and transplanting.

"Many of the species I grow are little known and poorly documented. This is particularly so with the orchids of New Guinea, where completely new species are still being discovered. I try to give as much information as I can on each orchid's habitat, and how and where it was discovered. Some have colorful histories. For instance, one in my catalog, *Cymbidium giganteum wilsonii*, was collected around 1901 in China by E. H. Wilson. It got exhibited, planted and forgotten. It was thought to have disappeared, but was suddenly rediscovered growing in the Botanic Garden here in Edinburgh.

"As far as smuggling is concerned, the point is that with my methods these rare species can be reproduced in large quantities and widely distributed at very short notice. Their rarity value is then lost and they aren't worth stealing from nature."

Warren's conservation effort has recently been extended to re-establishing in their natural habitats six species that were once prolific in the mountains of Brazil but are nearly extinct because of overzealous collecting. Two of the species are already well re-established, he said.

It was in Brazil that the idea for his business suggested itself, prompting him to give up his research on leaf pathology in Edinburgh. About 10 years ago he visited a patch of forest about 100 miles (160 kilometers) from Rio de Janeiro. It had been acquired by a friend, David Miller, and he was there to discuss how Miller might develop the area. Warren was excited to find it abundant with orchids. "We counted 66 species. Many were growing high up in the trees, and the best way of finding them was from a high vantage point where you could pick out patches of color with the binoculars, and then track them through the forest."

Warren still visits Brazil — "a naturalist's paradise" — as often as he can find the excuse, to collect seeds or lead study trips into the forest. Nothing compares with seeing orchids growing in the wild, he believes, and when he has enough people he leads two-week expeditions to his friend's reserve in the coastal rain forest. Customers for his jungle adventure so far have come from the United States and Britain. It is a measure of how hooked people become on these exotic plants that the latest expedition included a woman in her 80s who had an artificial leg.

Sue Armstrong is a Scottish journalist based in Brussels.

PEOPLE

'Chess' Moves Audience But Reviews Are Mixed

"Chess," the new musical by **Tim Rice** with music by **Benny Andersson** and **Bjorn Ulvaeus** of the rock group ABBA, opened Wednesday night in London to mixed reviews and a standing ovation. "It is gripping, eye-catching, but shallow," wrote **David Shannon** in Today. "Although it wins on the strength of its ambition and some fine songs, there are losses, too, some of them quite needless." **Jack Tinker** in the Daily Mail said of the long-awaited musical. Budgeted at £4 million ($6 million), "Chess" is the most expensive show in the history of the West End. It sets a story of East-West power relations against the backdrop of a world chess championship. Outside the theater, demonstrators including three world chess grandmasters paraded on behalf of a former chess champion, **Boris Gulko**, who wants to leave the Soviet Union.

□

The Royal Ballet at Sadler's Wells voted Thursday to go ahead with a 10-day tour of Israel, reversing a vote to call off the trip for fear of terrorism. "This has been a victory for common sense," said **Victor Hochhauser**, the tour's organizer. The decision to stay away from Israel had been sharply criticized. A pro-Israel member of Parliament, **John Carlisle**, called it "cowardice." The Board of Deputies of British Jews accused the company of appeasing terrorism, and the Evening Standard newspaper asked why the dancers were afraid to go to Israel when **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher** was planning to visit the country this month.

□

An American has been ordered out of Canada after interrupting a Soviet official's speech at Expo 86 in Vancouver. **Vasily Shamshin**, Soviet minister of communications, was beginning to speak for the fair's Soviet Union Day when **Tamar Elias**, 20, of New York, jumped to his feet and began shouting about treatment of Soviet Jews. Later, demonstrators picketed a performance of the Kirov Ballet.

□

Jorge Luis Borges, 86, has married his longtime secretary and collaborator, **Maria Kodama**, 41, according to his lawyer, **Haydee Antonini**. It is the Argentine writer's second marriage and Kodama's first.

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